FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 SEPTEMBER 1983

Lebanon

Military Situation — The Lebanese Army repulsed an attack by "various nationalities" on its positions in Suq al-Gharb, according to a 10 September Army Command communique broadcast by Beirut radio. The bodies of a Syrian and a Palestinian were found among the dead, the radio subsequently reported citing an Army Command statement. The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon and Voice of Lebanon radio said around 150 Palestinians and Syrians were killed in unsuccessful attacks in the Suq al-Gharb-'Alayh area but warned that vehicles and gunmen were massing in 'Alayh for another attack on the Army.

Meanwhile, fighting between Phalangist and Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militia extended south of Dayr al-Qamar when the PSP captured several villages in the Al-Kharrub district, Beirut radio reported. Although a Phalangist statement broadcast by the Voice of Lebanon admitted that the action took the Christians by surprise, Radio Free Lebanon announced later that the Phalangists had recaptured one village from the PSP and its allies.

The Phalangists handed over Kafr Matta and other "liberated" areas in the Ash-Shuf to the Lebanese Army, according to another Phalangist statement carried by Voice of Lebanon. Nearer Beirut, the Army engaged in renewed clashes with Amal gunmen in the southern suburbs, Radio Free Lebanon reported.

Israeli reportage on the fighting warned of an "immi-nent" Phalangist collapse in the Ash-Shuf and stressed Israel's concern about Palestinian participation in the battles alongside the PSP. According to Jerusalem radio, Defense Minister Moshe Arens told the Israeli Cabinet on 11 September that, while the IDF will maintain security along the Al-'Awwali River, it will also hit "terrorists" beyond the new line. Israel has warned the Druze that, if they break into the besieged Christian town of Dayr al-Qamar, Israel may use its Air Force against them, the radio disclosed. Earlier, Jerusalem television said some 1,000 "terrorists" were assisting the Druze, who had made swift gains over the weekend forcing the Phalangists virtually to abandon the Ash-Shuf and concentrate 2,000 men to defend Dayr al-Qamar. While Israel is satisfied that Syrian troops have not entered the Ash-Shuf, it is "deeply concerned" about the Palestinian presence in the area, the television stated. IDF patrols entered the region north of the Al-Awwali River several times over the weekend, according to Beirut radio and other Lebanese sources.

Although Druze forces continued to besiege Dayr al-Qamar, PSP leader Walid Junblatt eventually ordered his forces to allow Red Cross convoys to enter the town with supplies for the 40-50,000 refugees trapped there, according to AFP and Radio Monte Carlo. Earlier, in a Radio Monte Carlo interview, Junblatt pledged that "nothing will happen" to Dayr al-Qamar. Nevertheless, Voice of Lebanon radio claimed that PSP forces recently massacred Christians in Ra's al-Matn and Al-Birah and it called for an "international war crimes court" to try Junblatt for his role in the killings. The radio also announced that over 500 people have been killed in the shelling since 1 September.

In a separate development, three IDF soldiers were wounded in an ambush in southern Lebanon, according to a 12 September IDF announcement carried by ITIM.

Political Developments — Lebanon has asked the Security Council to convene an emergency session on the current situation because of an impasse in Saudi mediation attempts between Syria and Lebanon, Beirut and Voice of Lebanon radios reported. However, Saudi mediator Prince Bandar seemed to have achieved a "breakthrough" when Syria approved a draft agreement for a cease-fire in the Ash-Shuf, which he conveyed to Lebanese presidential adviser Wadi' Haddad in Cyprus, according to Voice of Lebanon.

Israel resents President Amin al-Jumayyil's continued refusal to ratify the Lebanese-Israeli agreement while appealing to Israel through mediators for aid against the Druze and PLO forces fighting in the Ash-Shuf, a Jerusalem political source cited by the Israeli paper *Davar* asserted. Israel will not become further involved in the U.S.-Lebanese mediation efforts so long as Al-Jumayyil does not recognize the agreement, *Davar* added. In the meantime, Israel is confining its political efforts to humanitarian activities and is making all efforts to prevent a Druze massacre of the Christian refugees in Dayr al-Qamar, IDF Radio reported.

Earlier, Defense Minister Arens stressed in remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio that, although Israel was worried by the reported atrocities in Lebanon and did not want to see the Syrians move into the areas vacated by the IDF, the IDF will not move back to the Beirut area. The IDF will not leave the Al-Biqa' valley until Israel is sure that its troops are not replaced by the PLO or hostile forces, Arens stated.

Meanwhile, President al-Jumayyil met with U.S. officials and with current and former government officials to discuss the crisis and mediation efforts, according to Beirut radio.

PLO Affairs

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat denounced Arab interference in PLO internal affairs, according to North Lebanon Voice of Palestine radio. In a separate commentary, the radio condemned renewed dissident roadblocks and other actions against Fatah loyalists in the Al-Biqa'. Meanwhile, Fatah dissident spokesman Mahmud al-Labadi announced that 25 Fatah Finance Department officials have joined the opposition, Radio Monte Carlo reported.

West Bank

In an interview broadcast by Jerusalem radio, Moshe Arens declared that Israeli sovereignty should be imposed on "Judaea and Samaria," although he acknowledged that reaching a political solution that will allow Israel to accomplish this will take a long time. He also affirmed that Jordan is a Palestinian state since the League of Nations mandate which established Palestine included not only Israel, Judaea and Samaria, and the Gaza Strip, but Transjordan as well. The current conflict over the issue is over territory, Arens claimed, over a Palestinian desire "to extend sovereign control eventually to the Mediterranean."

King Husayn stressed Jordan's commitment to the Palestinian question in the announcer-read text of his dinner speech in Seoul broadcast by Amman television. He maintained that Jordan will not discuss any solution unless Israel implements the UN resolution against forceful land seizure and also recognizes the Palestinian people's right to their own territory.

In a separate development, a Kuwaiti envoy delivered money for medical services and letters from the Jordanian and Kuwaiti health ministers to the Village Leagues 2 weeks ago — the first time that Jordan and another Arab country have "recognized" the Leagues, according to the Israeli Paper *Yedi'ot Aharonot*.

Israel

Prime Minister Menahem Begin stayed at home 12 September after missing the Sunday Cabinet session because he was not feeling well, according to IDF Radio. Aides stressed that Begin is not sick and is working at home, the radio added.

Saudi Pilgrimage Dispute

A "plot" by Saudi security forces to provoke clashes with Iranian pilgrims failed when the pilgrims learned of the plan and refused to respond, IRNA claimed. Saudi officials also continued a campaign of harassment against the pilgrims as well as a propaganda campaign designed to pave the way for a "crackdown" against Iranian visitors, IRNA asserted.

Egypt

The Interior Ministry thwarted a plot by Fatah dissident Sabri al-Banna's organization to shake internal stability and Egyptian-Palestinian relations as well as relations with other states through an assassination and bombing campaign, the weekly magazine *May* disclosed.

Pakistan

Thousands of demonstrators tried to block President Mohammad Ziaul Haq's motorcade as he was leaving Dadu, Sind Province, the first time the president has been physically confronted by antigovernment forces, according to AFP. Referring to "stray incidents" in remarks reported by Karachi radio, Zia warned that the government will never tolerate violence and disruption and will deal severely with transgressors.

Meanwhile, the Islamabad paper *The Muslim* called for an end to flogging sentences handed down against political leaders and workers by special military courts and cautioned that the use of "repressive measures" to silence dissent generates bitterness and division.

Afghanistan

A Soviet military post southeast of Kabul was "completely wiped out" by rebel forces 24 August, according to an AFGHAN PRESS AGENCY report cited by SPA. "Widespread fighting" also continued in Herat, Konarha, Kapisa, and Lowgar Provinces, the report added.

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'Arafat Claims Arab Interference in PLO Affairs

NC111948 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1915 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Tunis — Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has sent a thank you cable to the national administrative council of the international Indian agreement [title as heard] in reply to a cable from the council expressing solidarity with the Palestinian revolution. Brother Abu 'Ammar said in his cable: The plot to which our revolution is subjected as a result of the interference of some Arab regimes in PLO internal affairs undoubtedly servesthe objectives of the forces hostile to our people — those forces which have asked the Arab states to withdraw their recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Brother Abu 'Ammar added: Our Palestinian people, who with rare courage and heroism are confronting the Zionist occupation forces in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territory, and our heroic fighters, who recorded the greatest epic of steadfastness against the legions of the Zionist invasion of Beirut, are capable of overcoming this ordeal and of carrying on their march of struggle until the achievement of certain victory and the achievement of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

AL-HAWADITH Notes Planned 'Arafat Visit to USSR

NC091512 Cairo MENA in English 1450 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] London, Sep 9 (MENA) — *Al-Hawadith*, the Arabic language magazine published here, reported today that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat is preparing to leave for Moscow on an official but unannounced visit. The magazine added that the Moscow visit would come after 'Arafat's trip to Amman which would be made in the near future.

'Arafat's visit to Moscow would be in response to an invitation from the Kremlin to discuss the differences between the PLO and Syria, added the magazine. The PLO and the Soviet Government have been in contact ever since the Fatah split, the magazine said.

Khalil al-Wazir Views Fatah Dispute, Syria Ties

GF101605 Kuwait Al-Watan in Arabic 8 Sep 83 p 8

[Interview with Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, by *Al-Watan* correspondent Ilyas 'Abbud in Tripoli — date not given]

[Excerpts] ['Abbud]: In your view, what is the impact of the situation in the Fatah movement on the strength of the organization [PLO] and its Charter in the Palestinian, Arab, and international arenas?

[Al-Wazir]: There is no doubt that what has happened and what will happen in the Fatah movement will leave a strong effect not only on the PLO and the Palestinian revolution, but on the entire Arab situation and the level of unity for confronting the Zionist enemy as well. We recall this fact for those who ignore it. We remind them now that the situation, to which the Fatah fighters, strugglers, and bases — which have never at any time acted except against the Zionist enemy and its allies — are subjected to will not pass without tragic results. It is better to direct these attacks and aggressions against the troops and bases of the Zionist enemy, which are only meters away from the bases and fighters of the Fatah movement, and to shoot at the Zionist soldiers at or behind the battle lines.

From here, we say that the internal disputes, contradictions, or differences will have negative effects on the major contradiction with the Zionist enemy and will reflect their destructive effects on the Palestinian and Arab situation.

['Abbud] We then moved to a vital and sensitive part of the question, which is relations with Syria. Abu Jihad said: I have always said in my private meetings, and I have said it several times in press conferences, that Brother Syrian President al-Asad was the first Syrian Arab official who allowed us to receive the first arms shipment in the Syrian territory, which came to us from Algeria. We have always said that we are partners in blood with Syria as we struggle against the Zionist enemy. In spite of what has happened and what is happening, we have never lost confidence in the necessity of correcting relations with Syria. We say with a spirit of real and sincere fraternity that the brothers in Syria are required to share this confidence with us. It is not fair that I become your partner in this long struggle and you throw doubts on our movements and patriotism. The historical leadership of this revolution, which founded and led the Palestinian struggle amid very difficult circumstances, will never abandon its course and its clean and bright history that have crystalized through the long struggle and the great sacrifices of our struggling people. Instead of reviewing relations with Syria, which I think should be settled at a joint meeting, I have to say: We should not neglect the future and lose the revolution, the cause, and the nation. Syria is not strong without Palestine and Palestine is not strong without Syria. This is imposed by history, political geography, blood, and struggle. Is it not painful that we alone emphasize this position, stick to it, and state it on every occasion and in every statement? We believe that Syria, the Syrian leadership, and President al-Asad in particular, can pave the way for common struggle against the enemy. We have never at any time lost confidence in Syria or in the Syrian president.

Fatah Dissident Spokesman Assails 'Arafat

JN112135 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2110 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, 11 Sep (SANA) — Mahmud al-Labadi, official in charge of the PLO Information Department, has announced that the central financial apparatus in the Fatah movement has joined the uprising within the movement. At a press conference held here this afternoon, Al-Labadi affirmed that the joining of the financial cadres is a new triumph for the uprising within the Fatah movement. He described the elements of the central financial apparatus who announced their joining of the uprising as being the movement's backbone and vital artery. He said that they are fully aware of all the movement's affairs and are willing to provide the information.

Afterward, one of the financial apparatus' officials read out a statement by the cadres of the central financial apparatus in the Fatah movement. The statement declared that the cadres of the central financial apparatus are willing and prepared to serve the Fatah movement and its noble aims to correct the political and organizational march, achieve the interests of the Palestinian people, and strengthen the revolution.

The statement affirmed that 'Arafat's leadership is involved in perpetuating moral, financial, organizational, and political deviations in the movement and is holding in contempt the demands of the movement's cadres. It also said that 'Arafat's leadership is pursuing the same line even after the elapse of 4 months since the uprising began.

The statement revealed that attempts at reforms within the movement's financial apparatus began in 1978 with the aim of eliminating the misuse of funds by those Fatah members who are supported by certain Fatah Central Committee members. However, all these attempts failed.

The statement affirmed that all acts of repression against moves for reform in the financial apparatus were within a programmed plan to perpetuate deviations in the financial records. It said that tampering with the Fatah movement's funds led to illegal profiteering among some of the movement's figures. The statement said that a group of financial cadres contacted Faruq Qaddumi, secretary of the Fatah Central Committee, and explained to him the deteriorating situation. Qaddumi [word indistinct] for the need to continue these demands. He conveyed these demands to 'Arafat. However, 'Arafat's leadership's answer was late and on the same lines as previously. The statement was signed by 27 cadres of the Fatah central finance apparatus.

Al-Hasan Discusses Lebanon, Geneva Conference

JN101112 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1032 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] London, 10 Sep (INA) — Fatah Central Committee member Khalid al-Hasan has stated that the current Lebanese events are internal Lebanese affairs and that the PLO has nothing to do with them. In a statement to the London-based newspaper *Ash-Sharq al-Awsat*, Al-Hasan added that the PLO's role is to contribute toward an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. Lebanon's internal affairs concern only the Lebanese people, he said. He added that the Palestinian forces which are present in some parts of Lebanon are stationed in areas that are far from the places where fighting is raging between the Progressive Socialist Party forces and the Phalangist forces.

Speaking on the results of the Geneva conference on Palestine, Al-Hasan said: Holding such a conference in Geneva and having such speeches read at a Western forum will lead to more understanding of the facts of and to justice for the Palestinian cause by Western public opinion. He said that the conference, which was meant to address public opinion, has helped expose Western governments to their own people because of their hostile stand toward the Arab people of Palestine — a stand which was made clear by their nonparticipation in this UN-organized conference.

PLO Delegation To Resume Talks With Jordan

JN101625 Amman Sawt Ash-Sha'b in Arabic 10 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Damascus, *Sawt Ash-Sha'b* — *Sawt Ash-Sha'b* has learned that a ranking Palestinian delegation, led by Fatah Central Committee member Hani al-Hasan, is due to pay a working visit to Jordan within the next 2 days to reactivate the work of the Joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committee, which has not convened for a long time due to the inability of Palestinian committee member, Khalil al-Wazir, to leave Lebanon.

Sawt Ash-Sha'b has also learned from informed Palestinian sources that the delegation, which will include PLO Central Council member Salih Ra'fat and other Palestinian personalities, will hold expanded consultations with the Jordanian side; draw up a joint conceptualization of the future work of the committee; adopt practical measures to step up national struggle in the occupied territories, especially after the failure of the occupation authorities to appoint municipal committees to replace the Israeli committees following the dismissal of the elected councils; and back the national institutions in light of the new objective circumstances in the Palestinian arena.

DFLP's Hawatimah Stresses Support for NSF

JN101622 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] At a press conference in Damascus today, Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], called on all national forces in the Arab homeland to support the Lebanese National Salvation Front [NSF], which opposes the regime in Lebanon, and to intensify the struggle against U.S. interests and military presence in the Arab region. The Palestinian official, who reiterated that the Palestinian fighters have not participated in the battles that are raging in Lebanon, said that U.S. interference in Lebanon's domestic affairs places before the Palestinian revolution its militant duty of providing all kinds of support for the NSF.

PFLP-GC Spokesman Criticizes Khalil al-Wazir

JN110741 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus — Fadl Shururu, the PFLP General Command's official spokesman, has denied that any Palestinian resistance members are participating in the current fighting in Lebanon. Shururu added that the attempt by the Phalangists and the ruling regime in Beirut to implicate the Palestinian resistance in this fighting is doomed to failure because the Arab masses are well aware of facts. Regarding the continual meetings Khalil al-Wazir is holding to promote military action or revival of forces in Al-Biqa', Shururu said: The PFLP-GC would like to emphasize that these meetings are baseless. Khalil al-Wazir wants to use news of these meetings to deceive others at a time when he is present in the North concocting petty plots. Al-Wazir, who carries the rank of deputy commander in chief [of the Palestinian forces], should be where he is supposed to be. He is calling for revival, but he had better revive himself before he revives others.

ICO Leader Urges Lebanese To End Civil War

LD111452 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1343 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Jidda 11 Sep (SPA) — In light of the deteriorating situation in the Lebanese arena, Habib Chatti, general secretary of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO], addressed an appeal today to the sons of the Lebanese people, calling on them to put an end to the gruelling civil war between them. Chatti stressed that principal results of the continuation of the war and fighting will be the continuation of the hated Israeli occupation; an increase in foreign intervention in the affairs of Lebanon, which has been suffering for many years; and the creation of suitable opportunities for imposing further the policies of foreign states on Lebanon.

Habib Chatti said that the ICO, which is following with great interest the developments of the situation in Lebanon and is striving hard to bring Lebanon out of its acute crisis, expresses its concern regarding the military intervention of some major powers or even the threat to militarily intervene in Lebanon. Chatti expressed the belief of the ICO that it is not the mission of any power acting under an international umbrella to militarily intervene in the events which were the cause for calling such power to Lebanon to deal with the position.

The ICO secretary general appealed anew to the Lebanese people to comprehend the developments of current events in their country and to work to reach, via dialogue, negotiations, and understanding, a way to enable them to return to the fold of national unity and to save their country from what is threatening it and the ensuing violence, murder, intimidation, destruction, and foreign intervention.

GULF AFFAIRS

Gulf States Request Meetings of Information Bodies

LD091415 Kuwait KUNA in English 1054 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Tunis, Sep 9 (KUNA) — Three Gulf countries have asked the Arab League General Secretariat to hold meetings of the Permanent Committee for Arab Information and the Ministerial Information Council early October, it was announced Friday. The General Secretariat had proposed the postponement of the meetings until the end of October because of Secretary General Chadli Klibi's engagements.

The Gulf states: Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates,explained that they request an early session because of their officials' pre-occupation later October in preparing for the summit meeting of the Gulf Cooperation Council, in addition to the Arab summit.

BAHRAIN

U.S. 'Responsibility' Toward Lebanon Urged

GF091254 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0740 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Manama, 9 Sep (WAKH) — In Bahrain, the newspaper *Akhbar al-Khalij* affirmed the need for the United States to adhere to its responsibility as a superpower toward Lebanon's security and stability instead of becoming involved in military acts against the Lebanese nationalist forces. The newspaper said many of the worries which were expressed on the arrival of the multinational forces in Lebanon last year have now been confirmed. This force has become the center from which the United States springs to expand the area of its military activity in the region. The paper said the continued U.S. military involvement in Lebanon has posed many threats to the region's stability and balance of forces. This results from the fact that Washington does not follow a balanced policy. That is why its every intervention increases Israel's superiority and serves Israel's policy.

Referring to the Arab efforts, including Saudi efforts, aimed at bringing the nationalist forces together to reach a formula of national accord to regain Lebanon's unity and stability, the paper affirmed that the intervention by U.S. and French forces in Lebanon does not serve these Arab efforts, particularly after U.S. forces' shelling of the nationalist forces positions. The paper warned that the situation in Lebanon might lead to a wide international conflict in the region by polarizing other rival forces.

KUWAIT

Officials Meet USSR, U.S. Charges on KAL Incident

LD101539 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1423 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Kuwait, 10 Sep (KUNA) — Today Shaykh Sabah Al-Ahmad, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs, and minister of information, received Mikhail Popov, Soviet charge d'affaires in Kuwait. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad told newsmen that during the meeting Mr Popov conveyed a note to him explaining the Korean airliner incident and the reasons that obliged the Soviet Air Force to shoot it down.

On the other hand, today Rashid ar-Rashid, Foreign Ministry under secretary, received Philip Griffin, U.S. charge d'affaires in Kuwait.

Mr Griffin told newsmen that the talks during the meeting dealt with the Korean airliner incident. He added: "We have asked Kuwait's support for the measures that have been taken and those that might be taken in this respect." He added that the discussion with Mr ar-Rashid also touched upon the situation in the area in general, the Iraq-Iran war, and the situation in Lebanon in particular.

Last week the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry expressed regret for the Korean plane incident and its victims through an official source. It also expressed its hope that all countries would ensure the safety of the vital air artery of contacts between states and peoples without exposing it to any similar dangers or disasters.

PDRY

AL-ANBA' Interviews PDRY Foreign Minister

GF111836 Kuwait Al-Anba' in Arabic 10 Sep 83 p 13

[Interview with PDRY Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali by *Al-Anba'* correspondent Talal al-'Awadi in Geneva — date not given]

[Excerpts][Al-'Awadi] What can you say about relations between the PDRY and the Sultanate of Oman?

[Ad-Dali] We have said on more than one occasion that thePDRY, based on its endeavor to achieve security and stability in the Gulf region and the Arabian Peninsula, has emphasized the necessity of common action to remove the U.S. military presence. Therefore, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad proposed an initiative calling for holding a summit conference for the states of the region, the Horn of Africa, and all concerned parties to discuss the removal of this presence. This initiative is a true expression of our country's efforts in this direction and is still very much alive. In order to weaken the justifications of this presence we stressed the necessity of resolving differences among the region's states based on peaceful coexistence, respect for sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and establishment of equal relations which can achieve the common interests of the region's peoples and states. Public opinion in Kuwait and the Gulf followed with enthusiasm our country's efforts to improve relations with the Sultanate of Oman, to reach an agreement for normalizing relations with it, and the steps which followed the agreement, especially the convening of the technical committee involved in settling the border problem between the two countries. We also continued our efforts to fulfill the rest of the articles of the agreement. The Kuwaiti Government is aware of all this and is continuing its good offices to implement the agreement which was reached in its presence and the presence of the UAE Government.

In fact, there are many difficulties and complications. We know well that there are forces which are opposed to the agreement and which are trying to hinder its implementation and wish to take advantage of the tense situation between the two countries. It is enough to say that the United States, by conducting military maneuvers in the lands, airspace and territorial waters of the Sultanate of Oman and near the eastern borders of our country, are a confirmation that the United States rejects the agreement and that this act reveals clearly the U.S. aggressive intentions toward our country. The intensified U.S. military presence in the region constitutes a major threat to the security and stability of the region and the ambitions of its peoples in achieving their independent progress free from any foreign interference. We are not opposed to the Sultanate of Oman maintaining relations with any country because this concerns it alone. However, we are opposed to any relations or agreements that may jeopardize the security of the PDRY and undermine its sovereignty and independence. We are opposed to any relations or agreements that increase the U.S. military presence and that do not lead to the its removal or the strengthening of efforts for achieving security and stability in the region. For this reason we declared our position, which is opposed to U.S. military maneuvers in the Sultanate of Oman.

However, by the way, we affirm our endeavor to normalize relations with the Sultanate of Oman on basis of the same principles which we had affirmed during our negotiations with it and in the spirit of the agreement reached. We will exert all efforts to overcome all difficulties and obstacles which are hindering the implementation of this agreement. We hope that the Sultanate of Oman will share with us the same intentions and efforts in this direction.

[Al-'Awadi] What is Aden's position on what is happening in the Fatah movement, and what is the role being played by the PDRY to resolve the differences within this movement?

[Ad-Dali] I would first like to say that the weakening of the PLO and the attempt to cancel its role is a U.S.-Zionist plot so that the United States and Israel can impose their surrender and conspiratorial designs on the region at the expense of the liquidation of the Palestinian issue and the right of the Arab peoples who are struggling for their national progress. This is basically the objective of the Reagan plan. The fragmentation of the Palestinian arena and the destruction of Palestinian unity are the major methods being used to liquidate the PLO. National Palestinian unity was the foundation on which the Palestinian Arab people achieved many victories in their struggle at the Palestinian, Arab, and international levels, and on which the Palestinian resistance, in alliance with the national Lebanese forces, was able to achieve the historical steadfastness in besieged Beirut during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last year. We believe that strict adherence to national Palestinian unity on the basis of the PLO's periodical political program and the Palestine National Council's resolutions is the basic and necessary condition to foil all forms of conspiracies to liquidate the Arab Palestinian people's just cause.

[Al-'Awadi] What are the results of the talks which were held recently between President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad?

[Ad-Dali] The Aden agreement between the leaders of the two parts of Yemen provided for the formation of the Supreme Yemeni Council. This council held its first session during the recent visit which Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad made to the northern part of the homeland.

Unity between the two parts of Yemen was the axis of the meetings of this session during which the results were reviewed of joint Yemeni committee meetings, which are the means to form the democratic and peaceful bases for this unity. This session confirmed the common responsibility for keeping our Yemeni homeland away from any new threats which might basically benefit the enemies of our Yemeni people — U.S. imperialism and reactionary forces which do not want our people to achieve progress, development, or stability, or to live in peace.

The session also discussed the means to strengthen cooperation to achieve integration in various economic fields. As you know, there are many joint companies between the two parts of the homeland and there are limitless prospects to expand spheres of joint cooperation to achieve development in the fields of economy, services, and production that would contribute in improving and bettering the Yemeni standard of living and help to lay deep the bases for economic unity that would be one of the basic pillars for unity between the two parts of Yemen and our Yemeni people.

In addition to what I have mentioned, many spheres of coordination and joint cooperation were discussed during this session. These spheres will provide more favorable conditions to achieve Yemeni unity which is the noble goal of our people and their nationalist and democratic forces. I can say that this session was crowned with complete success.

PDRY Ministers Return from Unity Meetings in YAR

GF091617 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] 'Abdallah Ahmad Ghanim, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of state for cabinet affairs; Colonel Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Battani, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of interior; and 'Abd al-Qadir Ba Jammal, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee, minister of industry, and chairman of the petroleum and minerals authority, returned to Aden from San'a' today at the end of the unionist meetings held in San'a' this week. The secretariat of the Supreme Yemeni Council concluded its meetings, having approved a timetable for the meetings of the subcommittees that have been charged with the implementation of the minutes of the joint committee approved by the Supreme Yemeni Council. The planning and trade committees are scheduled to meet within the next two months. The meeting of the PDRY and YAR interior ministers resulted in the adoption of measures and arrangements to implement the agreement on facilitating the movement of citizens in the two parts of Yemen. The special form for travel [from one part of Yemen to the other] was approved and the positions of joint [border] posts were discussed. The board of directors of the Yemeni project for natural resources concluded its meetings successfully and adopted decisions that will ensure the completion of the project in early 1984. In a statement to ANA, Brother 'Abdallah Ahmad

Ghanim asserted that the meetings of the Secretariat of the Supreme People's Council were successful. He said: Thanks to a spirit of joint responsibility we were able to draw up a timetable for the meetings of the competent subcommittees to implement the minutes signed by the joint committee and approved by the Supreme Yemeni Council in its recent session. A timetable for and the venues of the meetings of the subcommittees have been set. He added: The steady course of action in the next months has been defined.

He added: Three successful unionist meetings were held in San'a' this week. this demonstrates the anxiousness of the political leaderships of the two parts of Yemen to forge ahead toward the adoption of practical unionist steps that serve the aims of the 26 September and 14 October revolutions and the aspirations of our people to reunify their homeland. In conclusion, he said: We are pleased with the fraternal spirit that prevails in our country. we emphasize that we will not spare any effort to go ahead along this road which will lead to bringing the day of unity closer.

SAUDI ARABIA

Saudi Mediation With Lebanon May Cease

JN111746 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Dispatch by 'Abdallah ash-Shihri, Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Riyadh]

[Text] Informed sources here have not ruled out the possibility that Saudi Arabia's efforts to stop the bloodshed in Lebanon may cease if these efforts are met with a negative response from the conflicting parties both in Beirut and Damascus. These sorces made it clear that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has, and continues, to exert its efforts to realize a unified Lebanese stand, liberate the Lebanese territory, and bring about the withdrawal of all forces from Lebanon regardless of their nationalities. Saudi Arabia is disinterested; it does not seek certain interests or gains as some people insinuate. Saudi Arabia endeavors to restore stability and peace to fraternal Lebanon and realize amity and reconciliation among all Lebanese factions.

The Saudi Arabian sources said that the Saudi efforts are based on Saudi Arabia's desire to maintain the unity of the Arab decision and ranks. Others must prove their Arabism in practice by responding to Riyadh's endeavors.

Saudi Envoy Returns to Syria After Cyprus Talks

LD111129 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, 11 Sep (KUNA) — Early this morning Prince Bandar ibn Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the Saudi envoy, returned to Damascus from Larnaca in Cyprus for talks with Syrian officials on the situation in Lebanon. It is expected that the Saudi envoy will inform Syrian officials of the results of the meeting he had yesterday in Cyprus with Dr Wadi Haddad, the Lebanese president's adviser, within the sphere of the efforts made by Saudi Arabia to stop the fighting on Mount Lebanon.

The official Lebanese national news agency last night reported that Lebanon was waiting for Syria's agreement on a plan to end the fighting in Lebanon. The plan stipulates a cease-fire, the deployment of the Lebanese Army in the Mount Lebanon area, and the start of a national dialogue among the fighting Lebanese factions.

Saudi Mediation in Lebanon Focus of Comments

LD101939 Riyadh SPA in English 1225 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Riyadh, Sep 10 SPA — Saudi newspapers today commented on intensive efforts made by the Kindgom to contain the volatile situation in Lebanon after it has decided to resume its contacts in this connection.

Al-Jazirah said the Kingdom's decision to restart its efforts to contain the situation in Lebanon has caused a great comfort among Arab and international political circles and has raised hopes for a possible solution of the Lebanese crisis.

The Kingdom, with the resumption of its mediation efforts, is not only responding to Syrian and Lebanese appeals, but also to other appeals made by Arab countries which respect the Kingdom as an elder brother," the paper added. It hoped that the Saudi efforts would culminate into positive results. It said all signs indicated that an agreement between Syria and Lebanon was imminent, which will begin with an immediate cease-fire and end in reconciliation Beirut and Damascus to "pull the rug off Israel's feet." [sentence as received].

Al-Bilad said the Kingdom's noble mission in Lebanon was in completion of its important message toward Arab peoples and their causes.

The paper recalled the Kingdom's incessant efforts in Lebanon in the past nine years of the civil war in this Arab country. "Under all circumstances, Saudi Arabia has continuously shouldered the big responsibility of restoring peace and security in Lebanon,"the paper added.

The paper expressed hope that with the resumption of Saudi mediation contacts, combatant factions in Lebanon would rise to the level of responsibility and show more flexibility when then they deal with current events in the country.

Al-Madinah described the Saudi decision to resume mediation efforts as a "wise move despite the delicateness of the current phase in light of rapid developments in Lebanon." The paper called for an immediate cease-fire between all factions involved in current clashes in order to give way for Saudi mediation efforts to achieve a success. It added that "Saudi Arabia has [words indistinct] knows well that it solution to the situation in Lebanon."

Al-Yawm called for an immediate response to Saudi good offices by all parties in order to achieve Israeli troops withdrawal from Lebanon. The paper underscored the involvement of French and American Air Forces in the current fighting in Lebanon and asked why these forces which came to Lebanon to keep peace failed to "deter Israeli from carrying out its inhuman acts in the country as if the matter did not concern them a bit." It called for an unconditional withdrawal of all Israeli troops from Lebanon as a basic condition for a probable settlement of the Lebanese crisis and stressed the need for a national reconciliation in light of the current dangers engulfing the nation.

Al-Nadwa said what was taking place in Lebanon is just a show of force between the Soviet Union and the U.S., and the Lebanese people were the fuel of this confrontation. The paper attributed the Lebanese tragedy to the Zionist assault.

Meanwhile, the Jeddah-based *Saudi Gazette* said the resolution adopted at the UN conference on Palestine which ended this week in Geneva had only confirmed that the Arab peace plan is the most workable document for a comprehensive and just peace in the [word indistinct]

"In fact, the resolution has incorporated some clauses of the Arab peace plan which has already been supported by a large number of non-Arab countries," it added. However, the paper said it marked a turn in calling for in international conference to be attended by all parties, including the PLO.

"The implication is that the U.S. efforts to resolve the issue all by itself have lost — are losing rapidly — their credibility. The Geneva resolution has, however, recognised the U.S. role, though largely limited. The implication is that Washington will be seen not as an independent negotiater but an ally of Israel, which will largely affect its interests. Secondly, the U.S. will have to attend the proposed conference only after it recognizes the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people.

Lebanese Crisis Efforts Viewed

GF110715 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 11 Sep 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the situation in Lebanon and the goodwill efforts to end the Lebanese crisis *Al-Jazirah* says: The only pressing demand that is necessary for the success of the good efforts that are being made by Saudi Arabia to find a way out of the dilemma that has blocked all peaceful efforts to resolve the Lebanese crisis is a cease-fire among all the Lebanese warring parties in the mountains and elsewhere, and a genuine ethical commitment to observe such a cease-fire.

Al-Jazirah adds: The achievement of a comprehensive peaceful solution to the Lebanese crisis will be easier to accomplish in an atmosphere of security than in one of fighting and violence which blind the hearts and sights. As long as the intentions of the warring parties are sincere in reaching a peaceful settlement such intentions will be the best guarantee for a commitment to observe and maintain the cease-fire, whatever the circumstances and whatever incidents may occur. Indeed, the occurence of incidents is unlikely because the parties committed to observing the cease-fire are the very same parties that make the incidents.

In conclusion *Al-Jazirah* notes: In the absence of unrest and insecurity in Lebanon and in the absence of fighting among the Lebanese, Israel will find itself exposed and incapable of acting against Lebanon and the Lebanese people. Israel will find itself besieged by Lebanese national unity and confronted by a united Lebanese people striving to achieve the same objective: the liberation of Lebanon from Israeli military occupation.

Commenting on the same topic, *An-Nadwah* says in its editorial today: The peaceful endeavors that are being made are primarily aimed at safeguarding Lebanon's territorial integrity, ending the bloodshed, and preventing the deterioration of the situation in Lebanon to one of military internationalization. Together with the warships and forces that are now surrounding Lebanon and that threaten to kindle a war with unpredictable consequences, the call for an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council to discuss the Lebanese crisis is also a step toward internationalization.

In conclusion *An-Nadwah* says: The peaceful efforts to end the Lebanese crisis continue. There is a great hope that such efforts will yield the desired results, for the alternative is grave and bitter, not only for Lebanon or the Arabs and Arab causes but also for international peace.

Foreign Minister Sa'ud Receives Iran's Charge

LD111204 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1145 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Jidda 11 Sep (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, today received at his office Charge d'Affaires of the Embassy of the Iranian Islamic Republic Mojtaba Hashemi [name as received].

UAE

AL-KHALIJ Scores Arab 'Neutrality' on Lebanon

GF091429 Ash-Shariqah Al-Khalij in Arabic 9 Sep 83 p 1

[Editorial: "No Neutrality Between God and the Devil"]

[Text] The neutral Arab stand on Lebanon is like being neutral between God and the devil, and yet there are some Arabs who are still declaring that they are neutral in the current conflict in Lebanon. Those who advocate such a logic forget that by doing so they are being biased in favor of the Lebanese side that has disavowed its Arabism and that wants to naturalize relations with Israel or conclude a peace treaty with it. Those who advocate this logic are perforce separating the Phalangist Party from the present Lebanese authorities. However, events do not support their argument. Pierre al-Jumayyil and other Phalangist Party leaders have met with the terrorist Sharon and other Israeli officials in eastern Beirut and the Lebanese authorities did not make a sound or lift a finger. However, Amin al-Jumayyil, the head of the Lebanese authorities, raised a hue and cry when Walid Junblatt traveled in a Syrian helicopter between al-Biqa' and Mount Lebanon.

The sectarian army, which has been mobilized by the Lebanese authorites to strike at all that is nationalist and pro-Arab, is receiving precise information from the Western contingents that are part of the multinational force on the positions of the nationalist forces. The Army then shells Lebanese territory and Lebanese citizens on the basis of information provided by the French, the Americans, and others. This is yet another proof that the Lebanese authorities accept the killing of Lebanese who differ with them politically.

Only yesterday, the Lebanese authorities sought Israel's assistance and, through the United States, asked for the return of the Israeli army to Mount Lebanon in order to kill its Lebanese citizens. A government that seeks the assitance of the enemy of Lebanon and the Arabs against its own citizens cannot be loyal to all the Lebanese people.

When the army and the Phalangists exchange positions, and when the Phalangist perpetrater — with the knowledge of the Army — massacres Lebanese citizens, then this means that the Phalangists, the Lebanese authorities, and the Army are on one side, and the entire Lebanese people are on the other.

All these facts make it necessary for the Arab governments to lay aside their neutrality because first, it is unjustifiable, and second, because such a stand is tantamount to supporting the enemies of Arabism in Lebanon.

AL-ITTIHAD Favors Arab League Action on Lebanon

GF111115 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0630 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 11 Sep (WAM) — Today's UAE papers are unanimous in their view that the situation in Lebanon is serious and critical and warn that a catastrophe will take place unless the situation is brought under control within the next 48 hours.

In its editorial today *Al-Ittihad* says that every measure taken in Lebanon should be reviewed and studied because any mistake or misjudgement by any side, be it Lebanese or non-Lebanese, will mean a fall into the abyss.

Al-Ittihad says the decision to refer the Lebanese question to the UN Security Council is not a move in the right direction. The paper calls for the Arabization of the Lebanese question. It says that the United Nations itself will not continue to debate this issue and will ask the Arab League to discuss it, as has happened in the past. *Al-Ittihad* recalls that the Lebanese crisis in 1976 was solved only by a limited Arab summit meeting that was held in Riyadh.

Al-Ittihad questions the use of referring the Lebanese issue to the Security Council and asks: "Where are UN Security Council Resolutions 508, 509, 338 and 242?"

Al-Ittihad urges the Arab League Council, in particular the Arab League secretary general, to give priority to the Lebanese question when the council meets at the Foreign Ministry level on 12 September. *Al-Ittihad* urges the Arab League secretary general to call for the convening of an Arab summit conference, albeit a limited summit, that can stop the fighting and prevent the Lebanese question from taking the wrong turn at the Security Council.

YEMEN

Western 'Provocations' in Lebanon Viewed

GF110710 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 11 Sep 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's editorial in the Ta'iz paper *Al-Sumhuriyah* deals with the current flagrant interference in the fighting in Lebanon by U.S. and French aircraft, which have struck at the positions of the Lebanese nationalist forces. The paper recalls the conspirational role by the Western forces in 1958 against the Arab liberation movement, and draws a comparison between that role and what is now being implemented through the establishment of an air bridge between Washington and Beirut and the arrival of a French aircraft carrier and British warplanes in Beirut.

Al-Jumhuriyah asserts that such Western provocations require the Arab countries to adopt a firm stand toward these countries before it is too late and the danger spreads to all the Arab countries.

Al-Jumhuriyah lauds the humanitarian stand of the Lebanese nationalist forces in allowing the passage of food and medical supplies to those under siege in the battle areas and in pledging to safeguard their safety. The paper contrasts this stand to savage actions of the isolationist Phalangist and Zionist forces during late year's Israeli invasion, which reached its climax with the ugly massacres of Sabra and Shatila. The stand of the progressive forces stems from the religion of Islam, which honors human life and dignity [words indistinct] what Israel and the Phalangists did.

Numayri Arrives in Alexandria, Meets Mubarak

NC101007 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0938 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Alexandria, 10 Sep (MENA) — Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri arrived here this morning on a visit to Egypt lasting several hours, during which he and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak will chair the meetings of the second session of the Higher Integration Council. The Sudanese president arrived at Ra's At-Tun Palace, where he received by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and high-ranking officials at 1100.

At the end of the reception ceremony, President Husni Mubarak and Ja'far Numayri held a separate meeting. Members of the Egyptian and Sudanese sides held another meeting. On the Egyptian side, the meeting was attended by Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, Dr Sufi Abu Talib, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi, and Dr Butrus Ghali. Attending the meeting on the Sudanese side were Vice President Joseph Lago; 'Izz ad-Din as-Sayyid, Sudanese People's Assembly speaker; Badr ad-Din Sulayman, SSU Central Command first secretary; Dr 'Abdallah Ahmad 'Abdallah, governor of the northern region; and Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani.

The meeting was also attended by Abu Bakr 'Uthman, Higher Integration Council secretary general; 'Abd as-Sattar Amin, the council's assistant secretary general.

Mubarak Integration Council Address

NC101109 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1000 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Alexandria, 10 Sep (MENA) — The meetings of the second session of the Higher Integration Council began at Ra's at-Tin Palace at 1200 today under the chairmanship of Presidents Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Ja'far Numayri.

At the outset of the meeting, President Mubarak said: In the name of God and in the name of the Nile Valley people, we open the second session of the Higher Integration Council. I seize this opportunity to welcome my brother, President Ja'far Numayri, and the other brother members of the Higher Council. Whether I like it or not [as received], I regard President Ja'far Numayri as an Egyptian citizen. Actually, I do not regard this as a welcome. It is rather a pleasure for me to meet once again within the context of the Higher Integration Council.

I greet you, hoping that our meeting will produce useful results and practical steps in the interest of the two peoples. Let us begin with the agenda.

Mubarak, Numayri Press Conference

NC101456 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Press conference held by Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri in Alexandria on 10 September — recorded]

[Excerpts][Mubarak] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I am pleased to welcome his excellency Sudanese President Brother Muhammad Ja'far Numayri and his delegation. I do not consider that there are delegations between Egypt and Sudan but that we are all the sons of one nation — the Nile valley state.

I am pleased to meet him today on the occasion of the second session of the Higher Integration Council. Our meeting lasted approximately 3 hours during which we discussed the secretary general's report. I believe that the secretary general has already explained to you all the achievements and the integration projects scheduled for the coming period. We also discussed other topics dealing with Dilateral relations.

God willing, when the Higher Integration Council convenes its third session, some projects will have materialized in the interest of the people of the Nile valley. Once again, I welcome my brother President Ja'far Numayri in Alexandria. Thank you.

[MENA correspondent] A question to His Excellency President Ja'far Numayri. What benefit can the integration have for the Arab world. Is there a possibility for other Arab states to join the Sudanese-Egyptian integration?

[Numayri] This is a good question. I believe that every Arab is now asking the same question. Egypt and Sudan are two Arab countries. There is no question about this. All the efforts Egypt and Sudan are making are for the sake of supporting the Arab issues and the issues of peace in the area.

The beginning of this integration and the continuation of it are part of these efforts by Egypt and Sudan for the sake of the Arab issues and the issues of peace in this area. This action is not confined to the two countries but is open to all the Arab countries. However, we must ascertain that the bases of this integration are strong and solid. Experience has taught us that haste is waste. Every step toward unity or integration that is ill-studied, that is not based on good intentions, and that it is not for a good cause, will utterly fail. The experiments are known to us, especially Egypt's experiments with Syria, Egypt's experiments with Syria and Libya, and Egypt's experiments with Syria, Libya, and Iraq. All these experiments are a clear example that we should not rush things, although many citizens are accusing us of rushing things and of are acting quickly to achieve this integration. I hope we will achieve this integration because it is a solid base for the brothers in the Arab world.

[Fadlallah Muhammad — chief editor of the Sudanese newspaper *As-Sahafah*] The two integration states continue to pay great attention to the developments in Chad. My question to President

Mubarak: Do you believe that the aid given so far to the legitimate government in Chad is enough to repel the aggression and what should be done so that the aggressor will not benefit from his aggression?

[Mubarak] In my estimation, the principle involve in Egyptian aid to Chad is not at all to fight the Libyans. When we help a sister African or Arab state, it is to defend its border because we are against the principle of seizure of land by force. As to whether the equipment [al-mu'iddat] is enough or not, this is up to the legitimate government in Chad. I believe that much aid is coming to Chad at present from various quarters so that it may repel this blatant aggression and the seizure of its land by force.

[Ishraq Ibrahim — Sudanese Television correspondent] A question to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak: What is the outcome of the talks you have held with some Arab leaders on the possibility of convening an Arab summit conference?

[Mubarak] In fact, I have not held direct talks with the Arab brothers. The main contacts in this field have been between me and Brother President Ja'far Numayri. However, since I took office in the Arab Republic of Egypt, I have tried hard to mend the differences among the Arab brothers. I have repeatedly warned against the fragmentation of the Arab nation. I have said many times that the current differences, the current imaginary battles, and the current verbal attacks will only weaken the Arabs and dissipate their strength. There is the "divide and rule" expression. Are we the Arabs aware of this "divide and rule" expression? It is not in the interest of the Arabs to remain divided the way they are now. The current situation weakens the Arabs more and more because there is division and because most of us care for their personal interests. This is a great danger which will affect every aspect in the Arab nation's life.

We the Arabs have agreed to disagree. Even when we disagree, we agree to disagree for our own interest [as heard]. The current differences within the Arab nation have led us to Lebanon and its problems. The Palestinian issue has been forgotten. The Palestinians are fighting each other. There is war between Iraq and Iran. Libya is fighting Chad. Libya, Morocco, Polisario [as heard]. There are several problems as a result of this Arab weakness, as a result of Arab division, and as a result of Arab fragmentation. I have made several appeals to the Arabs to meet, to discuss their affairs, and to remove their differences. The current situation is the most serious warning to the Arabs that they should forget their differences and rise to the level of events; otherwise, the result will be the extermination of the Arab nation. We say expansion, the enemies are expanding, Israel is expanding, and others are expanding. We are giving Israel the chance to expand. We have made the Palestinian issue die. It is dead now. There is the Lebanese problem. The Palestinians are fighting each other. I seize this opportunity to appeal to Israel to withdraw from Lebanon. I am confident that afterward Syria will take a similar measure.

However, Israel should completely withdraw from Lebanon and return to its international border. I reiterate that I am confident that Syria will reconsider the status of it forces in Lebanon, especially following the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon.

['Abd al-Wahid 'Abd al-Akhir from *Al-Ahram*] Question to President Husni Mubarak: What is the effect of integration on the two countries' economic development and what solutions can it achieve for the big problems facing the two countries at present and in the future?

[Mubarak] In addition to what the secretary general and Brother President Ja'far Numayri have stated, integration is a basic issue for Egypt and Sudan. When the wheel of integration starts — I will explain to you what integration is in the local dialect and not in the classical Arabic language. For example, Egypt has fodder problems. It has problems. Its population has increased at a high rate. We need more agricultural crops. We import many agricultural products. We need fodder and food. We import meat. Our country consumes 550,000 tons of meat annually. We have Sudan, which has vast areas of land. Sudan needs industries which we have, and we need agricultural products which Sudan has. Hence, the integration idea began.

Sudan has a plan. Egypt has a plan. The two plans agree on one point, which is pooling the resources of the two countries. For instance, we import a lot of corn. Sudan has agricultural land that can produce corn. Sudan will also set up fodder factoris. We will make joint companies, for example, to produce fodder for poultry and animals. The factory will be in Sudan and will send the fodder to Egypt.

Sudan might need textiles and or some products from Egypt. Egypt will give them to Sudan. Instead of Egypt importing meat from abroad and Sudan importing textiles and other products from abroad, we can exchange these products. The resources of the two countries are enough for them. By increasing industries and through cooperation and integration between the two countries, we can not only meet the requirements of the two countries but we can export the surplus to the Arab countries, Africa and other markets.

[Muhyi ad-Din al-Bisawi of the Sudanese newspaper *Al-Ayyam*] My question to His Excellency President Numayri: Sudanese diplomacy has been active vis-a-vis the conflict between the legitimate government in Chad and the Libyan-backed rebels. How far has Sudanese diplomacy succeeded in persuading the African leaders to intervene to settle the conflict in favor of the legitimate government?

[Numayri] Sudanese diplomacy and its activity in Africa have always been for the sake of peace and in support of the legitimate African governments. The Libyan regime — I do not want to say Al-Qadhdhafi but I say the Libyan regime under the leadership of Al-Qadhdhafi — has continually been trying to undermine peace in Africa by interfering in the internal affairs of several African countries and by launching military operations against neighboring countries, including Chad.

All of us know that the main reason for the Libyan regime's intervention in Chad is to make Chad recognize that the northern part occupied by Libya 10 years ago belongs to Libya. We are against this because we believe that this territory was seized by force.

Once again, Al-Qadhdhafi has sent his forces to occupy Chad and to achieve a material gain, which is to install a Chadian government allied to him. However, he has failed in this. Sudanese diplomacy has benefitted from all these mistakes committed by the Libyan regime. It has acted on the principles contained in the OAU charter. It has spoken to the sister African countries, above all Egypt, emphasizing that what Al-Qadhdhafi and his regime are doing is against legitimacy and against the OAU charter.

Our role as diplomats and our policy agree with those of several African countries. We will continue this policy. I believe this policy will deter several states which boast about their weapons and strength. World public opinion is stronger. There are weapons everywhere and people can use them. Therefore, we strongly call for strengthening the Nonaligned Movement because with public opinion we can stop any aggression. Even if the Soviet Union and the United States unite against the world, we can stop them.

Numayri Ends Visit 10 Sep

NC101608 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1535 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Alexandria, 10 Sep (MENA) — Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri left Alexandria this afternoon after attending, along with President Husni Mubarak, the meetings of the second session of the Higher Integration Council between Egypt and Sudan.

President Numayri was seen off at Ra's At-Tun Palace by President Husni Mubarak and senior state officials. The Sudanese president was accorded an official sendoff.

Plan To Commit Terrorist Actions Uncovered

NC112213 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2056 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Cairo, 11 Sep (MENA) — The weekly magazine *May* reports that it has learned that the state security intelligence organs in Egypt have gathered information to the effect that the organization of [Fatah dissident] Sabri al-Banna, alias Abu Nidal, was prepared to implement a terrorist plan aimed at shaking the internal stability and undermining Egyptian-Palestinian relations and Egypt's relations with some foreign states.

In its Monday issue, the magazine says that the plan was based on assassinating some Egyptian, Palestinian and foreign personalities and carrying out explosions in some public and government establishments, some embassies in the country and the PLO headquarters, as well as assassinating some of its leaders in the country.

May magazine further reports that the plan was based on mobilizing some of the PLO elements in the country after giving them special training at one of the organization's camps in a state in the Arab east.

The magazine goes on: The careful followup of this plan resulted in the seizure of a car in which the organization had hidden large quantities of explosives and bombs. The car was equipped at the organization's camp. The elements who were charged with implementing this plan have been detained. They had successively arrived in the country during the past period [as received]. They were under thorough surveillance. It transpired that they had followed various foreign methods enabling them to hide and disguise themselves in order to implement this plan.

The magazine further says that their movements were observed and that they were watched until they were arrested. They made confessions which are summed up as follows:

1. The organization exploited their material needs and personal circumstances to control them and recruit them in its service.

2. They were assigned to observe and follow some Egyptian, foreign, and Palestinian public figures to determine the appropriate time for their assassination.

3. They photographed some foreign embassies in the country preparatory to carrying out terrorist actions at special places which foreign tourists visit.

The magazine says that the state security intelligence organs succeeded in foiling this terrorist plan and arresting all elements which came from abroad to implement it. They also seized all the weapons and explosives. The responsible authorities are conducting an investigation with defendants who confessed to operations they were assigned to abroad and intended to carry out at home.

May magazine points out that large sums of money in foreign currency, which the organization's leadership gave to the defendants to implement the terrorist plan, have been seized. The special code which the organization's elements use and which was aimed at confusing the security organs has also been seized and decoded.

May magazine says that the Interior Ministry organs continue to foil these terrorist plans in order to safeguard stability and security in the country.

Planes Down Two Iranian Fighter Planes

JN111414 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1405 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Sep (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes this afternoon shot down two Iranian F-14 fighter planes in a dogfight over the Iranian city of Marivan in the northern sector.

This was announced by an Iraqi military spokesman a short while ago. He said that at 1544 this afternoon two Iranian planes attempted to intercept our fighter planes during their attacks against enemy postions and units in the northern sector. The spokesman affirmed that the two planes were seen falling in flames inside Iranian territory near the city of Marivan. He also affirmed that all the attacking Iraqi planes returned safely to base.

Armed Forces Issue Communiques on Fighting

Communique No 1,212

JN091617 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Communique No 1,212 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 9 September 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Day after day the brave Iraqis and their heroic Army confirm their high preparedness to sacrifice and their absolute confidence in their ability to continue their victory over the Khomeyniite aggressors and to repulse any rash adventure they may undertake. The results of the activities carried out in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Since morning, our capable Air Force aircraft have been carrying out effective attacks on the enemy positions and troop concentrations in the northern sector of the battlefield and on the enemy concentrations, camps, and various weapon emplacements deep inside Iranian territory in the same sector, scoring accurate and concentrated hits and inflicting massive losses in men and equipment. Our valiant pilots saw columns of smoke billowing from the enemy's hit areas and targets. All our attacking air formations returned safely to base, praise be to God.

2. Our forward units pounded an enemy concentration opposite our positions in the central sector of the battlefield, killing three, wounding others, and destroying a transport truck carrying one armored combat vehicle.

3. One of our forward units opened fire on an enemy patrol, which tried to approach our forward positions east of Basra, and forced it to flee, killing or wounding some of its men and capturing some military hardware and equipment. An enemy 106-mm gun was also destroyed in another part of the same sector.

4. Fleeing the criminal Khomeyniite regime's tyranny, fresh groups of Iranian military men sought refuge with our forward units in the northern sector of the battlefield and the Maysan sector. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 September 1983

Communique No 1,213

JN101610 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1550 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Sep (INA) — An Iraqi military communique has stated that formations of Iraqi fighter aircraft today continued their intensive raids agaisnt Iranian forces' positions in the northern sector of the battlefield and against Iranian troop concentrations and important military targets deep inside Iranian territory in the same sector, scoring accurate hits.

Communique No 1,213 issued by the Armed Forces General Command this evening stated that the enemy sustained heavy losses in life and equipment and that the Iraqi aircraft returned safely to base after setting the hit targets on fire. The communique added that during the past 24 hours three Iranians were killed east of Basra and the central sector. The communique also mentioned that one infantry position and one stockpile of hardware were destroyed in the central sector and one vehicle was destroyed in the Maysan sector.

The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,213 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The sons of glorious Iraq and their victorious Army continued their daring activities in the operations sectors against the Khomeyni regime's forces of aggression. The results yesterday and today are as follows:

1. Since early this morning the daring aircraft of our air force have resumed their intensive raids against enemy positions and troop concentrations in the northern sector of the battlefield and against enemy units and important military targets deep inside Iranian territory in the same sector, scoring accurate hits and inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment on the enemy. Our valiant eagles saw columns of smoke billowing and flames spiraling from the hit enemy targets. All our aircraft returned safely to base, praise be to God.

2. Two were killed east of Basra.

3. One was killed and one infantry position and one stockpile of hardware were destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield.

4. One vehicle was destroyed in the Maysan sector.

[signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 September 1983

Communique No 1,214

JN111636 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Communique No 1,214 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 11 September 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With each day that passes during this war which was imposed on our brave country and great revolution by the rancorous enemy, the proud Iraqis and their heroic Armed Forces realize clear and great victories over the expansionist Khomeyniites and their army of aggression. The results at the front for last night and today are as follows:

1. All day today, our daring Air Force planes have been carrying out fierce attacks and intensive raids on enemy positions, concentrations, and weapons emplacements both in the battle area and deep inside Iran in the northern sector of the front, scoring direct, effective hits. During these attacks, two F-14 enemy planes attempted to intercept our planes. In the ensuing dogfight, our planes were able to shoot down the two planes at 1544 today. The two planes were seen falling in flames near the Iranian city of Marivan. All our planes returned safely to base after carrying out their successful raids and after destroying the two enemy planes, thanks be to God.

2. Using artillery, our units attacked enemy positions and weapons emplacements opposite our units in the northern sector of the front, destroying three 130-mm guns, two 105-mm guns, one 106-mm gun, one enemy troop shelter, and one hardware stockpile. In other areas of the same sector, new groups of Iranian military men and civilians sought refuge with our forces after escaping Khomeyni's inferno and the tyranny of his evil, suspect clique. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

3. Sighting an enemy concentration opposite our forces in the central sector of the front, our forward units attacked them, using various weapons, killing eight and wounding others. Our forces destroyed one vehicle, two infantry positions, one hardware stockpile, and two medium caliber machineguns. Those behind the machineguns were also killed.

4. Our combat patrol units confronted two enemy patrol units opposite our forward positions in the area east of Basra and forced them to flee after killing a number of them and wounding others. In the same sector, the enemy also suffered five killed and the destruction ofone excavator and two infantry positions.

[signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 September 1983.

Commander Statement Praises Armed Forces Efforts

JN100858 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0655 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Sep (INA) — The Iraqi Air Force commander has stated that through its daring, continuous raids during recent battles in the Haj 'Umran and east Zurbatiyah areas, the Iraqi Air Force was able to paralyze enemy reinforcements and destroy its communciation lines, supplies, and most of its concentrations both in the battlefields and deep inside Iranian territory.

In a statement to the newspaper *Al-'Iraq* published here today, the staff general and commander of the air force said that the Iraqi Air Force completely controlled the battlefield in all battles waged by the Iraqi Army. The Iranian regime's planes could not intercept and clash with our planes because any such adventure by the enemy would have inevitably failed, the commander added.

Concluding his statement, the commander said: The Iraqi Armed Forces victory over the Iranian regime's forces of aggression is a natural result of the coordination and cooperation among the Iraqi land, sea, and air forces.

Economy Seen Recovering After Difficulties

JN111243 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0942 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Sep (INA) — A senior Iraqi official has said that the Iraqi economy is now out of the serious bottleneck which the enemies thought they could exploit after their failure in the military field. We are now taking earnest and firm steps to adjust our economy to the war circumstances, he added.

This came in the interview which Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, gave to the magazine *Wa'y Al-'Ummal* which was published here today.

Ramadan said that in fighting the Iranian enemy, the Iraqi leadership has not only considered the miltiary aspect, which is important and has top priority, but also the political, economic, cultural, and mobilizational aspects. This, he added, is because the war waged by the Khomeyni regime is not confined to a few kilometers on land and sea, but is a big conspiracy to hamper Iraq's swift progress and development.

Ramadan added: Iraq — leadership and people — has discovered the lines and dimensions of this conspiracy from the Iranian regime's repeated hostile actions and has thus decided to foil it. Iraq has succeeded in destroying the enemy's war machine and smashing its arrogance in fierce major battles in which the enemy suffered miserable defeats.

Ramadan said: Having failed to achieve its designs and ambitions on the border, the Iranian regime resorted to economic blockade. Agent Hafiz al-Asad began this blockade by banning the flow of Iraqi oil across Syrian territory and by closing the border to Iraqi goods. This was followed by several other joint moves by the Khomeyni, Al-Asad, and Al-Qadhdhafi regimes in coordination with the Zionists and imperialists.

Ramadan concluded by asserting: Iraq has carried out many strategic projects in various fields during the past 3 years of war with the Iranian enemy. Through its great and creative resources, Iraq has continued to implement its national development plans in a situation that is unique in our modern age. Iraq's achievements despite the war and its heavy costs is considered one of the miracles of the century.

Brazilian Foreign Minister Arrives on 11 September

JN110729 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0705 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Sep (INA) — Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro arrived in Baghdad at dawn today at the head of a delegation on a visit to Iraq. He told INA that the visit falls within the framework of economic and technical cooperation between Iraq and Brazil and aims at bolstering bilateral relations.Receving him on arrival were Tariq ' Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Muhammad Sa'id as-Sahhaf, Foreign Ministry under secretary; and the Brazilian ambassador in Baghdad.

Official Talks Begin

JN111212 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1145 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Sep (INA) — Official talks between Iraq and Brazil began here today under the chairmanship of Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, Brazilian minister of foreign affairs. The two sides discussed bilateral relations and issues of common interest. It was reported that the talks were held in a cordial and positive atmosphere and that the two sides expressed their great interest in continuing and promoting bilateral relations in all fields. The two sides also stressed the desire of the two countries' presidents and leaderships to promote these relations.

The Iraqi delegation to the talks comprised Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Muhammad Sa'id as-Sahhaf and several other senior officials. The Brazilian side comprised the members of the delegation accompanying the minister and the Brazilian ambassador in Baghdad.

The Brazilian foreign minister arrived here at dawn today at the head of a delegation on a visit of several days to Iraq.

Vice President Receives Brazilian

JN111327 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Sep (INA) — Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf today received Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro and reviewed with him the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between Iraq and Brazil and the ways to promote them.

The vice president praised the two friendly countries' joint cooperation and described their relations as a successful and developed example of bilateral relations.

The Brazilian foreign minister conveyed the Brazilian vice president's greetings to Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and expressed his government's pride in and adherence to its relations of friendship and cooperation with Iraq. He also stressed his country's stand on the need to end the war between Iraq and Iran and to solve their problems peacefully.

Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Muhammad Sa'id as-Sahhaf, the Brazilian ambassador in Baghdad, and the delegation accompanying the minister attended the meeting.

Ramadan Receives Brazilian Minister

JN111919 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, today received Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, Brazilian foreign mminister, and his delegation. The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Welcoming the Brazilian foreign minister, Ramadan asserted that this visit at this particular time shows the extent of the development of the relations between Iraq and Brazil. He expressed satisfaction with the two countries' cooperation which has quickly developed in all fields, affirming President Saddam Husayn's interest and personal desire to promote and strengthen cooperation between Iraq and Brazil and expand its future scope to include all areas in the interest of the two peoples.

Reviewing Iraq's development plans and future projects, Ramadan affirmed that the war which was imposed by the Tehran regime and on whose continuation this regime insists on with the aim of hampering Iraq's progress in all fields will not affect Iraq's wide-scale and comprehensive progress. He said this progress will continue because the Iraqi leadership and people insist on building new Iraq. The Iraqi people have proved their ability to do so under the leadership of President Saddam Husayn.

Ramadan affirmed that the hard war circumstances prompt us to continue construction with doubled efforts and determination and to establish broad relations with friendly countries. He expressed confidence that the future relations between the two countries will witness great expansion and development, praising the contribution of Brazilian companies in implementing many Iraqi development projects.

The Brazilian minister expressed his great admiration for the development of Iraq under war circumstances. He expressed his country's satisfaction with its developed relations with Iraq and its serious desire to expand and promote them in all fields in the service of the two people's interests. The minister reiteratedthe readiness and desire of the Brazilian companies to implement many Iraqi development projects.

The Brazilian minister conveyed an official invitation to Ramadan to visit Brazil with the aim of strengthening and expanding bilateral relations. Ramadan accepted the invitation and the date of the visit will be fixed later.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed all the means of promoting trade and economic exchanges between the two friendly countries, the participation of the Brazilian companies in implementing Iraqi development projects, and the strengthening of bilateral cooperation in the various fields in the joint interest of the two friendly peoples.

The meeting was attended by the Oil Ministry under secretary and the Brazilian ambassador to Iraq.

Meetings With Government Officials

JN111922 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1845 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Sep (INA) — Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro is continuing his talks with Iraqi officials. This evening the guest minister met with Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq Qasim, minister of higher education and scientific research. The two ministers discussed cultural relations between the two countries and means of promoting these relations through the educational and scientific cooperation agreement which was signed between the two countries.

Afterward, the Brazilian minister met with Transport and Communications Minister 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Abd ar-Rahim. They discussed the developing relations between the two friendly countries and the transportion and communications projects which are being implemented by Brazilian firms in Iraq.

The Iraqi minister expressed satisfaction with the work of the Brazilian firms and their implementation of these projects despite the aggressive war imposed on the country.

The meeting was attended by 'Abd as-Sattar Farman, the ministry's under secretary, and the Brazilian ambassador in Baghdad.

President Receives Message

JN120943 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0910 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Sep (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a written message from Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo on Brazil's desire and eagerness to continue developing bilateral relations. The message was delivered by Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro when President Saddam Husayn received him today.

President Saddam Husayn stressed Iraq's desire to continue to promote these relations which are based on sincerity, trust, and mutual benefits for the two friendly peoples.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister and the Brazilian ambassador in Baghdad.

Qatari Foreign Minister Arrives 10 September

JN100900 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Sep (INA) — Qatari Foreign Minister Shaykh Suhaym Al Thani arrived in Baghdad today on a visit to Iraq. Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the Qatari ambassador in Baghdad met the Qatari minister on his arrival.

Received by Saddam Husayn

JN101341 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1255 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Sep (INA) — President Saddam Husayn this afternoon received Qatari Foreign Minister Shaykh Suhaym ibn Hamad al-Thani and his accompanying delegation. During the meeting the two sides reviewed the current Arab situation. Shaykh Suhaym ibn Hamad al-Thani said that he sympathizes with Iraq in its war at the eastern border of the Arab homeland.

President Saddam Husyan stressed to the Qatari foreign minister that Iraq is capable of confronting the Iranian aggression which is not only aimed against Iraq but also against the Arab nation in general and the Arab Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula in particular. President Saddam Husayn also stressed that Iraq has been and will remain the strong shield that will protect the Arab nation and the Arabism of the Gulf, as well as its security and stability against the ambitions of the suspect Iranian regime.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the Qatari ambassador in Baghdad.

Departs Baghdad

JN101632 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1610 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Sep (INA) — Qatari Foreign Minister Shaykh Suhaym ibn Hamad Al Thani left Baghdad for Doha today at the end of a short visit to Iraq. The Qatari foreign minister was seen off by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the Qatari ambassador in Baghdad.

Saddam Husayn Praises Arabs Who Support Country

JN111559 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1456 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Sep [Ina) — President Saddam Husayn has said that the good Arabs are those who stand alongside Iraq in its just war against the Iranian regime's aggression and that the frustrated, impotent Arabs are those who support the aggressors. This came in a speech during a reception held by the president for a group of citizens from the governorate of Al-Muthanna, southern Iraq, who came to contribute to the war effort. The president added that the spirit of the good Arabs is revitalized by the ever active spirit of the Iraqis who defend not only the principles of Iraq but the honor, principles, and values of the Arab nation as well.

Airports To Suspend Operations Half Hour 17 Sep

JN120940 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Sep (INA) — It has been decided here to suspend operations at the Baghdad airports for 30 minutes at noon on Saturday. This decision was adopted to protest the massacres which were perpetrated by the Zionist enemy against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in the Sabra and Shatila camps in West Beirut last year. The Arab League had made a call to consider the 17th ofSeptember each year a day of mourning for the martyrs who fell victim to the Zionist aggression in the Sabra and Shatila camps.

King Views KAL, Palestine Issues in ROK Dinner Speech

JN102040 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Sep 83

["Text" of speech by King Husayn at dinner hosted by ROK President Chon Tu-hwan in honor of king and Queen Nur; read by announcer — date not given]

[Text] Your Excellency President Chon Tu-hwan, dear friends:

On behalf of my wife, Queen Nur, and of my colleagues, the members of the Jordanian delegation, I would like to express deep appreciation for the warm and cordial accord given to us by Your Excellency, your government, and your great people in the ROK, which is a beautiful country famous for its hospitality and its good relations. I am also happy that a long-cherished wish has been realized, that of visiting your friendly country. It is a great honor for me to convey to Your Excellency and to your government and people sentiments of appreciation and sincere friendship which the people and government in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan harbor for all of you.

We are very proud of this friendship and believe that it is established on solid and permanent bases of mutual respect and sound and constructive cooperation in the interest of our two peoples and two countries. This friendship is a model of relations among countries and we are eager to promote these relations through our joint efforts and to strengthen them through our awareness of the challenges that we are facing and by devoting ourselves to the cause of justice, peace, human dignity, and the prosperity of this world in which we live. Regrettably, there are many indications that this world will become a jungle where principles and values will be discarded and where force will replace rights.

Your Excellency Mr President, Mrs Chon Tu-hwam, dear friends, words alone cannot express the deep sense of shock and sorrow we experienced at the news of the downing of the KAL airliner with a war missile while it was on a peaceful civilian flight and at the death of many innocent people of various nationalities and airliner's crew. On behalf of the Jordanian Government and people, I would like to convey to Your Excellency and to the ROK Government and people as well as to all the families of the victims of this incident our sincerest condolences. We raise our voice in solidarity with the international community against such attempts which may lead to similar human tragedies.

Your Excellency Mr President, dear friends, this terrible incident cannot be separated from many other situations which can only be described as very grave ones in today's world. These situations cause many victims and much destruction, undermine stability, and expose world peace to dangers.

It seems the world is now moving toward a catastrophe and the situation is being exacerbated by feelings of nonconfidence and the megalomaniacal tendencies of the superpowers, particularly in areas where their interests are at loggerheads. Regrettably, these interests are presumed interests that flout the rights of the majority of the people in this world. This world prefers to live in peace and dignity, safe from any dangers and from the attempts to impose control within what is called the superpowers' spheres of influence. We, however, have the right — nay, we all are dutybound — to defend the right to choose freely and to build a more prosperous future for our coming generations. All of us are also dutybound to insist that international relations be established on the basis of respect, principles, and noble values and that all issues be dealt with in a collective manner by the international community and in accordance with the same bases, principles, and standards.Just as we have a sacred right, we are also dutybound to struggle to prepare a more secure and peaceful future for humanity.

Your Excellency Mr President, there is no doubt that the region to which I belong is exposed to many terrible developments, and the Lebanese tragedy is an evil conflict among brothers and citizens in one country while foreign forces are stationed on their territories. Furthermore, foreign influence worsens the situation, a problem that threatens to divide their homeland, which had been enjoying freedom, peace, and security.

There is also the continued war between Iraq and Iran, with its huge losses in lives and resources. A solution to the dispute is easy to achieve through peaceful dialogue and by reconsidering well known historical rights if the causes of the war are undetermined borders and rights to water. In light of this, future relations between Iran and Iraq and between Iran and all its Arab neighbors could be established on the bases of mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs. Until now, Iraq has responded positively to all attempts to end this destructive war on clear-cut bases. We hope Iran will follow suit before catastrophe falls on all of us.

It is also regrettable that other disputes prevail in our region which is important in view of its strategic location and its resources. There are also the danger of polarization, which threatens world peace not to mention freedom and pan-Arab identity that has deep and historical roots and the future Arab generations' right to live in freedom and honor, as well as their right to contribute to mankind's progress as their forefathers did.

The principal cause of this grave situation is the continued suffering of the Palestinian Arab people in Palestine, who have been totally under the Israeli occupation since 1967, and the continued Israeli rejection of the legitimate rights of those people on their national soil. The persecution of the Palestinian people and the denial of their human rights are the main cause of instability in the Middle East. This is a major factor that could lead to the polarization of the Middle East with all its consequent dangers to peace in that region and in the entire world.

We in Jordan are committed to the Palestine question and to the establishment of a lasting and just peace, a matter that will turn our region into an oasis of stability and peace for all. But we will not compromise on principles and we will not discuss any solution to the question unless Israel implements Security Council Resolution 242 issued on 22 November 1967 stipulating the inadmissibility of the forceful seizure of other people's land and unless Israel recognizes the Palestinians' right in their territories and puts an end to their continued sufferings.

Your Excellency Mr President, we are confident that our positions are similar, especially since the Republic of Korea and Jordan have had similar experiences, surmounted similar dangers, and been faced by similar challenges, which led to more commitment to principles and the determination of our peoples to make their existence a beginning and not a goal. Our confidence and determination stem from our experiences and our strength stems from our peoples' awareness, courage, clear vision, and determination, characteristics that are considered great achievements.

I am very happy to meet with you and have the chance, thanks to your invitation, to review together all our common interests and our mutual relations. Your citizens are not strangers to us in Jordan and to the Arab world. Your institutions as well as the characteristics of honor and devotion that distinguish the Korean people are greatly respected in Jordan and in the Arab world, and your achievements in your country are a source of inspiration for all people everywhere.

Your Excellency Mr President, I am proud of our friendship and of inviting you and your wife to visit Jordan. I, Queen Nur, and my colleagues will take many valuable impressions and memories with us when we complete our visit to your great country. I thank you for your hospitality and generosity that has made us feel as if we were in our homeland among dear and kind friends. Thank you.

AR-RA'Y Commentary on Speech

JN111012 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 11 Sep 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "No to the Path of Mirage," *Ar-Ra'y* says: At a dinner hosted by the Korean president in honor of Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur, King Husayn, in remarks stemming from and truly expressing Arab loftiness, declared that Jordan abides by the Palestine cause and that we cannot look for any solution to the problem unless Israel implements UN Resolution 242 and acknowledges the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. This declaration obviously means that Jordan will never march along a path built on promises and ambiguous initiatives. Also, it will never be deceived by a mirage.

The only path which Jordan agrees to take to find a real solution to the Palestine cause is the one that begins with Israel's implementation of UN Resolution 242 and its acknowledgement of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. Needless to say, the implementation of this resolution call for action by Israel proving its relinquishment of its settlement ambitions and agressive policy of confiscating the occupied Palestinian territory by force.

Thus, there is no opportunity to seek a solution to the problem while Israel is devouring the land. There is also no chance for those who support Israel's settlement policy to deceive anybody about their credibility in working for peace.

The honorable declaration by King Husayn refutes claims which portray the Palestinian people's future as depending on the acceptance of ambiguous promises by those who support the Israeli settlements with funds and political and diplomatic force. The declaration also blocks the way to the game of preoccupying the Arabs with statements and lip service while supporting Israel with deeds and funds — a game that has been exposed and that has disproved the credibility of those who play it before all the Arabs.

Jordan has always had and still has good intentions. It has not turned its back on any initiative aimed at achieving a just peace in the region. But when it sees the owners of this or that initiative unconcerned about the land which Israel devours through its settlements in the occupied territories, Jordan cannot follow the mirage, because it is useless to look for any solution unless Israel implements the UN Security Council resolution which bans the establishment of settlements on other peoples' territory by force.

Ar-Ra'y adds: The psychological warfare launched against the Arabs was aimed at giving them the impression that a limited opportunity existed to solve the Palestine cause within 1 or 2 years and that, unless they ran feverishly after the ambiguous promises, they would have to wait an indefinite period or surrender the cause to an unknown future. The strong response to this psychological warfare came with King Husayn's assertion that we will not look for a solution to the problem unless Israel implements UN Resolution 242 and that we will reject a monopoly by any superpower.

Peoples' issues are no longer dependent on what this or that superpower presents, but on these peoples' struggles to regain their rights. There are many examples of such struggles in the distant and near past.

Ar-Ra'y concludes: The only way open to the Arabs now is to build a new reality to enable them to march along the path of struggle, the only path that will lead them to saving the usurped rights and the only substitute to marching on the path of the mirage.

Dailies Comment on U.S.-French Moves in Lebanon

9 Sep AR-RA'Y, AD-DUSTUR

JN091530 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 9 Sep 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The French-U.S. Involvement in Lebanon," *Ar-Ra'y* writes: It seems that French-U.S. involvement in the Lebanese civil war is escalating. After the operation carried out by French fighter planes from the Aircraft Carrier *Foch*, U.S. Naval Forces carried out another strafing operation.

It is obvious that these two operations are not part of the responsibilities entrusted to the multinational force in Lebanon. Moreover, the forces that carried them out are not among the forces under the command of the multinational force. This means that a new development is taking place in Lebanon. This development is represented by the U.S.-French involvement there.

It can be said that the U.S. and French operations were aimed at defending the U.S. and French soldiers in the multinational force after they were exposed to shelling and after some of them were killed. However, this justification conflicts with the following facts:

1. The air and naval operations do not necessarily guarantee the safety of the multinational force. These operations will only exacerbate the conflict in the Lebanese arena.

2. These operations can open the door for foreign interference, in one way or another, and thus pave the way for turning the Lebanese arena into a field for superpower muscle flexing.

3. The outcome of the U.S. and French operations will be supporting one side against another in the Lebanese civil war. This support does not fall within the context of consolidating Lebanese legitimacy because neither the Phalangist nor the Socialist militias are a legitimate authority.

Ar-Ra'y adds: In light of these facts, a question is posed on whether U.S.-French involvement is a transient incident or a requisite dictated by the new U.S. presence in Lebanon and by the need to maintain the old French presence there.

Concluding, *Ar-Ra'y* says: In any case, this involvement represents a negative factor in the Lebanese arena because no one will see it as a factor that helps preserve the Lebanese people's unity as well as the unity of their territory and Arab identity. These basic aims cannot be achieved through U.S. and French shells. They can be achieved through a Lebanese national accord, which should stem from the Lebanese themselves regardless of trends, affiliations, and factions.

On the same subject and under the healdine "Take Your Hands Off Lebanon," *Ad-Dustur* says: The shells that the U.S. war barges fired yesterday at the Progressive Socialist Party forces' positions in the suburbs of the township of Shamlan near Suq al-Gharb are not the only material indication on the beginning of U.S. military involvement in the Lebanese civil war. This involvement started when U.S. aircraft began to overfly the Progressive positions in the mountain area and when the U.S. Administration began to reinforce its forces in Lebanon with 2,000 Marines.

Despite Washington reports of some U.S. officials' concern over the increasing dangers posed to the U.S. Marines in Lebanon, and despite calls for a radical reconsideration of the U.S. military presence there, other U.S. quarters preferred the dispatch of further warships to reinforce the U.S. forces in Lebanon.

If the report disseminated by *The New York Times* on the Lebanese Government's call on the U.S. Administration to reinforce the multinational force in Beirut and expand this force's field of operation and powers in a manner that guarantees its deployment outside Beirut is true, the road will be paved for these forces to storm Lebanon's mountain instead of only strafing it from barges and aircraft.

Concluding, *Ad-Dustur* says: The U.S. and French forces as well as the rest of the international forces in Beirut should take their hands off Lebanon and abide by the mission for which they came to Lebanon: to maintain peace among the conflicting parties. These forces should not spark fighting and side with one party. If this does not happen, the U.S. shells that fell on Lebanon's mountain yesterday will be the spark of a new filthy war ignited by America in this region.

10 Sep AR-RA-Y Editorial

JN101043 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 10 Sep 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The peoples' Will Is Always the Stronger," *Ar-Ra'y* says: The question of the options the United States and France have discussed in Lebanon is strange, because neither is a party in what is taking place there. Neither one should impose itself as a party nor behave like a trustee or arbitrator for the Lebanese factions. What options have the two NATO countries hinted at and what choices do they have except to abide by the mission entrusted to the multinational force in which they participate? This mission is far from being an involvement in the Lebanese civil war.

If the hint means a threat to use the so-called military option — which means escalating the involvement of U.S. and French planes and fleets, which are not related to the multinational force — then the matter will be different; it then becomes a threat to participate in the Lebanese civil war, siding directly and openly with one faction against another. The United States and France must be aware of this, because the situation in Lebanon and the region cannot bear the policy of adventures, a policy whose failure has been proved in many parts of the world, especially since it is difficult to justify such a policy in light of the following facts:

1. The Lebanese ambassador to France has asserted that President al-Jumayyil has not asked the multinational force to help the Lebanese Army in the battles taking place in Ash-Shuf. Under what pretext then will the United States and France drag forces that are not part of the multinational forces into the fighting there?

2. The Socialist militias have asserted that the multinational force was shelled because the Phalangist militias were encircled by the multinational forces' positions and that the shelling was directed against the Phalangist positions and not the multinational force's positions, which should not have been covering for any warring party and therefore making themselves a target for shelling. Despite this, the Socialist militias have issued instructions to their men to not strike at the Phalangist positions which seek the protection of the multinational force. What is strange is that the U.S. and French planes and fleets intervened, under the pretext of protecting their men in the multinational force, after the Socialists issued and implemented these instructions and after the U.S. and French quarters were informed of them. What pretext will the United States and France use now to escalate their involvement in Lebanon?

3. The insistence of some U.S. and French media that Palestinian and Syrian forces are participating in the Ash-Shuf battles, despite the continuous denial of this claim by both the Socialist militias and the Palestinian and Syrian spokesmen, is an indication that the military option hinted at by the United States and France will be an entry used to strike at the Palestine cause and frighten the Arabs through the Lebanese war.

4. This indication is proved by what Israeli radio said yesterday on preparing Israeli hotels to receive the U.S. Marines opertating in the region. This means that the coordination with Israel also included U.S. invlvement in Lebanon and that arrangements have been made in cooperation with Israel to prepare for this escalation. Receiving the U.S. Marines and entertaining them in Israeli hotels falls within these arrangements. It is beyond doubt that the U.S.-Israeli memorandum of understanding was considered when the United States hinted at the options being discussed in Lebanon.

Ar-Ra'y concludes: Thus, the obvious collapse of the pretexts under which the United States and France may escalate their involvement in Lebanon shows that the objective of the escalation seems to be greater and more dangerous than supporting one party against another. Many people see the escalation as an attempt to surround and liquidate the Palestine cause through a terrorist adventure in Lebanon. Therefore, the United States must realize now that the terrorism practiced by the planes and the fleets will not liquidate the Palestine cause, because peoples' will is stronger than these adventures.

The United States has undoubtedly had enough experience in other parts of the world which attests to this fact. Neither must France be involved in the policy of adventures, especially since it has exerted great efforts to improve its image in the region after the Suez war. It is not in France's interest to have the French Socialist era connected with memories that would be better forgotten or forgiven by the Arabs.

Reportage on Government, Saudi Peace Efforts

Syrian Response Not Received

NC101312 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Dispatch by radio correspondent Joe Sa'adah from Presidential Palace in Beirut — recorded]

[Text] The Lebanese Government has not yet received any Syrian reply on the four-point draft agreement that Lebanon approved in Larnaca, Cyprus yesterday. The Syrians were supposed to have given their reply before midnight last night. Informed Lebanese sources have declared that Syria, at the beginning of this week, retreated from the approval it had given to a four-point agreement that Lebanon had approved. Syria justified its rejection after it had earlier given its approval — by saying that the facts on the ground have changed. Syria then made more radical conditions that Lebanon rejected.

These sources pointed out that U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane attended the Larnaca meeting yesterday as an observer and that the only thing [Saudi] Prince Bandar ibn Sultan did was to convey the four Syrian conditions and to take them back to Damascus. These sources said that this agreement will be issued in the form of a declaration by the Lebanese Government once Syria approves it. Slight amendments were introduced yesterday to the basic plan that was approved at the outset of this week. These amendments deal with terminology. Lebanon has rejected points — that is, Syrian conditions — related to dialogue and the Army's deployment in the mountain. The Lebanese side added clauses related to the return of civilians to their villages and towns, to relief work, and to having international observers observe the cease-fire, as well as other clauses related to the manner of implementing the agreement Syria approves it.

This agreement provides for a cease-fire and then for the need to deploy the Army in the whole mountain and for starting a national dialogue somewhere in Lebanon under the authority of the Lebanese Army. Bayt ad-Din Palace was proposed as the venue for this purpose.

The informed Lebanese sources said the Lebanese Government is open to the furthest extent with regard to the dialogue and is prepared to discuss all matters, including a governmental change and putting the Lebanese-Israeli agreement up for discussion, because the Lebanese Government is convinced that this agreement is a great gain for Lebanon and that no Arab state whose land is occupied by Israel can dream of achieving such an agreement.

The informed Lebanese sources expressed their conviction that the majority of the Lebanese people support the Lebanese Government's stands and political moves. However, a large portion of the people are vanquished and helpless. Part of the people are under Israeli occupation while another part are under Syrian and Palestinian occupation. Both Israel and Syria are responsible for what happens because Lebanon has refused to go along with the Israeli policy line as that would deprive it of its Arab dimension and expose the territory to continued Syrian occupation. Lebanon has also refused to go along with the Syrian option because it is unrealistic and exposes the territory to continued Israeli occupation. Lebanon has also refused to hold political contacts with Israel, which has requested such contacts and pledged to end the current situation. Lebanon has not found anything better than the U.S. option, although it realizes that it will take a longer time. The Lebanese Government made the more difficult choice that requires greater sacrifices because its results will be better, broader, and better guaranteed.

The informed Lebanese sources said Lebanon approaches all sides. In addition to the Saudi mediation, Lebanon is approaching the United States and the states participating in the multinational force, which have their own means by which to address Syria. The Lebanese sources said Lebanon called for a meeting of the Security Council to emphasize the Lebanese stand, to demand the implementation of Resolution 520, and to discuss the tragic situation being experienced by the town of Dayr al-Qamar — a situation worrying the Lebanese officials to the furthest extent. The town is surrounded, food and water are running out, the Red Cross has not been able to get there, and in addition to the original 5,000 inhabitants, there are 40,000 refugees who are in a pathetic, tragic state. And the states participating in the multinational force have not yet acted effectively in this matter.

This morning, President al-Jumayyil discussed with [former] President Sham'un the tragic situation being experienced by the town of Dayr al-Qamar. Nothing has leaked as to what measures can be taken to save the situation. President al-Jumayyil is now chairing a Cabinet meeting. He had earlier met with U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane and his aides in the presence of Dr Wadi' Haddad.

Activities 10 September

JN101757 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Telephone dispatch by Monte Carlo Radio correspondent in Damascus Louis Faris — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] All day today Damascus was the scene of intensive political contacts and official talks on the situation in Lebanon.

Saudi envoy Prince Bandar ibn Sultan this morning met once again with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Following the meeting; Khaddam received Walid Junblatt and Nabih Birri. An expanded meeting was then held in Khaddam's office in the presence of Prince Bandar ibn Sultan and Walid Junblatt. At the end of the meeting, Prince Bandar sent Shaykh Rafiq al-Hariri, the well-known Saudi businessman, to Beirut with a message from Prince Bandar to President Amin al-Jumayyil on the results of the Damascus negotiations and also the latest conditions put forth by the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] for reaching a decision on a comprehensive cease-fire and the initiation of reconcilation talks between the Lebanese regime on one side, and the Lebanese National Salvation Front and Nabih Birri on the other side. I have learned that the issue of the Lebanese Army's deployment in the mountain constituted the major obstacle preventing the announcement of a definite agreement.

At the end of the meeting, Walid Junblatt left Damascus for Ash-Shuf to supervise the military operations there.

Prince Bandar is still in Damascus, waiting the return of his envoy to President al-Jumayyil. He expects the envoy to return tonight, most probably to inform him about President al-Jumayyil's reply to the PSP conditions in order to resume talks with Walid Junblatt and the Syrian side tonight or tomorrow morning.

A ranking Syrian official held the Beirut government and the Phalangist militias responsible for the deterioration of the situation in Lebanon and the grave escalation of the battles. The Syrian official stressed that Syria is exerting feverish efforts to check the bloodshed and safeguard the unity of Lebanon and its people. He stressed that the claim by some pro-Lebanese regime organs that Syria is procrastinating in the negotiations is groundless. He said: The opposite is true. Syria and Saudi Arabia are exerting joint efforts to heal the rift, and seek a just solution in a manner that will safeguard Lebanon's dignity, independence, sovereignty, and unity.

Security Council Move Explained

NC100919 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] In justification of Lebanon's recourse to the Security Council, informed sources have said that [Saudi] Prince Bandar ibn Sultan had taken to Damascus a Lebanese-Saudi-U.S. working paper for achieving a cease-fire and preparing for a national dialogue. The informed sources added that this working paper was countered with another working paper and this brought the talks to an impasse, which necessitated recourse to the Security Council.

Al-Jumayyil Meets U.S. Officials

NC111520 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] A Lebanese-U.S. meeting was held at the Presidential Palace this afternoon. President Amin al-Jumayyil chaired the meeting which was attended on the Lebanese side by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim, and the presidential adviser for national affairs, Dr Wadi' Haddad. The U.S. side was represented by presidential envoy Robert McFarlane and his assistant, Ambassador Richard Fairbanks. The discussions at the meeting centered on the results of the efforts which are being exerted to stop the security deterioration in the mountain area and agree on a formula providing for stopping the bloodshed and imposing the sovereignty of the legitimate state in the area.

Al-Jumayyil Meets Former Leaders

NC111710 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil has invited former presidents, former speakers of the Chamber of Deputies and former prime ministers to a meeting, which began a short time ago at the Presidential Palace, to hold consultations on the current serious situation in Lebanon at this delicate stage of its history.

The meeting is held in the presence of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim. It is attended by Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies Kamil al-As'ad, former Presidents Camille Sham'un and Charles Hilu and former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam.

French, Army To Cooperate

NC111616 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] At 1800 today, President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil will hold a meeting at B'abda Palace to which the former presidents and prime ministers who are in Lebanon have been invited in order to hold consultations on the current situation as a first step to expanding the circle of consultations.

[Saudi businessman] Rafiq al-Hariri is scheduled to arrive at the Presidential Palace now from Damascus, bringing with him the results of the contacts which Saudi Prince Bandar ibn Sultan is making with the Syrian officials.

Some sources have stated that the Saudi initiative might be frozen again because of the Syrian obstinacy and the maneuvering tactics of Damascus in making one impossible condition after another until the plot is implemented and the Junblattite canton is charted in blood.

A diplomatic official has stated that the U.S.-supported Saudi initiative is proceeding with remarkable speed, irrespective of whether the result is negative or positive, and that a cease-fire is expected soon.

The diplomat said that the warring parties are well aware that there is no possibility of achieving any military gain on the ground, especially now that the Lebanese Army has thrown an important security cordon around Beirut and in certain areas in 'Alayh and Ash-Shuf. All the gunmen can do, especially the Socialists and their collaborators, is commit more massacres.

It has been learned in this respect that the Lebanese Air Force is now capable of intervening in any area in Lebanon to support the Army forces. Arrangements have been made to get the Air Force moving.

Furthermore, French President Francois Mitterrand has given strict instructions to the French contingent to militarily intervene alongside the Lebanese Army to rescue the innocent people in Dayr al-Qamar even if it is compelled to use the Air Force and the various weapons available to it. As for the U.S. side, it has supported all the steps the Lebanese Government is taking both on the level of preventing the establishment of the Junblattite canton and on the level of rescuing the refugees and detainees in Dayr al-Qamar and seeking to halt the massacres the reactionary progressive forces are committing.

Sources Report Agreement Reached

JN120714 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0700 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Saudi envoy Prince Bandar ibn Sultan returned to Damascus last night after holding talks with Wadi' Haddad, the Lebanese president's adviser on national security affairs, in Cyprus. The Saudi mediator declined to make any statement on the results of his meeting with the Lebanese official.

On their part, Saudi diplomatic sources in Damascus have mentioned that Saudi mediator Prince Bandar has reached an agreement with the Syrian officials and Walid Junblatt on a cease-fire plan in Ash-Shuf and that this plan will probably be accepted by the Lebanese Government.

VOL on Cease-Fire Draft

NC120716 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Violent clashes are continuing on the peripheries of the [Beirut southern] suburbs between the Lebanese Army, the Socialists, and their allies in Ash-Shuwayfat and its environs. The indiscriminate shelling of the peaceful areas has stopped. Attention is now turned to the Saudi mediation that is being undertaken by Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, envoy of King Fahd, between Syria and Lebanon. Prince Bandar last night met in Larnaca with Dr Wadi' Haddad, envoy of President al-Jumayyil. Today, Dr Haddad will brief the president of the republic on the outcome of these talks. Prince Bandar has also returned to Damascus to convey the Lebanese stance to the Syrian officials.

Well-informed sources had stated that the Saudi official submitted to Dr Haddad a draft cease-fire agreement for Lebanon approved by Syria. The same sources have said: The draft agreement was worked out following the meetings that were held in Damascus between Prince Bandar, the Syrian foreign minister, and Walid Junblatt. Immediately afterward, Junblatt last night handed his envoy, Marwan Hamadah, two urgent letters to [former] President Franjiyah and [former] Prime Minister Karami.

AFP: 40,000 Inhabitants of Dayr al-Qamar Trapped

NC101754 Paris AFP in English 1703 GMT 10 Sept 83

[Excerpt] B'aqlin, Lebanon, Sept 10 (AFP) — Some 40,000 men, women and children have now spent four days trapped without water, food or electricity in the Christian town of Dayr al-Qamar, here in the [word indistinct] of Lebanon's Ash-Shuf mountains.

The people who have sought refuge in Dayr al-Qamar are hostages of the all-out war being waged in the mountains by the Druze militia of the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) — which have surrounded the town — and the united Christian militia known as the "Lebanese Forces".

"We will allow the Red cross into Dayr al-Qamar to supply the [words indistinct] villages in the Ash-Shuwayfat region, south of Beirut," PSP Ash-Shuf leader Touffik Barakat told AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE today.

Speaking from the neighbouring Druze village of B'aqlin, which overlooks Dayr al-Qamar from a distance of one kilometer (half a mile), Mr Barakat said: "Yesterday the Lebanese Forces shelled our hospitals in Shamlan and Bshamun, south of Ash-Shuwayfat. We are blockading Dayr al-Qamar as a reprisal, but we have never shelled the town."

"We only shelled the surroundings of the town, where there are still Lebanese Forces positions. There are still some 3,000-4,000 Christian militiamen among the refugees," he went on.

Dayr al-Qamar, a large, peaceful-looking town clinging to the hillside over a small valley filled with olive trees, appeared calm today. The inhabitants, doubtless fearing shelling, nevertheless remained indoors and the streets were empty.

A Druze militiaman, pointing out a group of buildings slightly higher than the rest of the town, said "the (Christian) Phalangists are there."

"They have heavy guns, but dare not fire at us any more. They know they are surrounded and that we won't give them a chance to get away. However, we are scrupulously obeying the order of our general command to avoid firing at the town in order to spare the lives of civilians," one militiaman said.

Several hundred metres (yards) to the west, cannon and rocket fire could be heard at regular intervals.

In the nearby town of Al-Mukhtara, home of Druze leader Walid Junblatt, the atmosphere was already euphoric, and Mr Junblatt's return from Syria to his Ash-Shuf mountain stronghold was widely expected.

Junblatt Allows Red Cross

JN111726 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] A spokesman of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] said this evening that Walid Junblatt has ordered his forces to allow the Red Cross convoys carrying food and medical supplies to enter Dayr al-Qamar withnout any conditions. The spokesman said that he himself had contacted the head of the International Committee of the Red Cross mission in Beirut to inform him of the new instructions.

Red Cross Outside Town

NC121140 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1120 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Telephone dispatch by correspondent of Voice of Lebanon editorial bureau — live]

[Text] A civil defense official has stated that a civil defense and Red Cross convoy is now at the entrance to Dayr al-Qamar.

About 100 Bhamdun Persons Reported Missing

NC111430 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1418 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Excerpts] A report by the Internal Security Forces indicates that after taking of a census of the Bhamdun families that have arrived in Dayr al-Qamar, the fate of some 100 persons remains as yet unknown and they have been considered missing or of unknown fate.

This is what a report by the Internal Security Forces contains on the fate of persons from Bhamdun who have been considered missing or of unknown fate. The Voice of Lebanon has learned that some families have arrived in Beirut. From Bhamdun al-Mahattah, the following persons have arrived in Beirut.

From Bhamdun ad-Day'ah, Khalil Habib Abu Rujaylah and his family have arrived in Beirut.

Reportage on Security Situation 11-12 Sep

U.S., British Overflights

NC111132 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] At 0900 today, two British Buccaneer aircraft flew over the military positions in 'Alayh and the upper Al-Matn. At 1100, two U.S. F-14's flew over the same areas. The flights made by the multinational force's aircraft were confined to reconnaissance. A U.S. Marine officer had earlier explained in a statement that the U.S. aircraft will make reconnaissance flights whenever such flights are needed.

Lebanese Forces Statement

NC110544 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Statement by the Lebanese Forces 5th Branch issued on 11 September]

[Text] After having purged the following villages — Kafr Matta, 'Bayy, Al-Binnay, Bi'warta, 'Ayn Ksur, and Qabr Shmun — of Socialist hegemony and after tightening their grip on Qabr Shmun, the Lebanese Forces last night handed the liberated areas to the Lebanese Army to defend the freedom and security of the citizens there.

Military operations are still raging on the 'Ayn al-Hawr-Al-Burjayn-Darayya axis. The Lebanese Forces yesterday checked several attempts to advance toward 'Ayn al-Hawr. They also launched counteroffensives and surrounded and annihilated several Socialist groups. The Dayr al-Qamar township is stillbeing besieged by the Socialist gunmen and their Palestinian allies. A Red Cross convoy laden with food supplies and medicine yesterday attempted to reach Dayr al-Qamar, but it was stopped by the Socialist gunmen and was compelled to return to Jazzin.

Syrian Brigade in 'Alayh

JN111152 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1100 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Reports say that a Syrian armored brigade today entered the 'Alayh area in preparation for launching an attack against the Lebanese Army positions in Dahr al-Wahsh.

Ash-Shuf Villages Evacuated

NC111843 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in English 1818 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] According to the latest reports received from the Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh, 42 villages in the Ash-Shuf have been evacuated from their Christian inhabitants in the past 2 hours. Houses were burned down or broken down. The last cold-blooded murder against Christian inhabitants took place this morning in a village in upper Al-Matn called Ra's al-Matn where at least 40 persons — all of them either very old or very young — were slaughtered.

150 Palestinians, Syrians Killed

NC111853 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in English 1818 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] According to reports received by the Voice of Lebanon, the role of the Druze militias has been minimized by the Syrian military command, so the Druze gunmen only have to commit murders and massacres while the shelling and actual combat must be carried out by the Syrian troops and the Palestinian hordes.

It is in this framework that the Syrians and Palestinian hordes this morning organized an assault on the region of 'Alayh but were repelled by the Lebanese Army. The enemy left behind 150 killed and over 200 wounded.

According to the same sources, the Syrian and Palestinian tanks moved into the region of 'Alayh at dawn today and are actually preparing for a large-scale attack on Lebanese Army positions in Dahr al-Wahsh.

Israeli Tanks Withdraw

NC111826 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] According to security sources, the intensity of the clashes on the Suq al-Gharb-'Aytat axis and in Iqlim al-Kharrub has eased.

The same sources said that an armed blockade was set up 75 minutes ago in the An-Na'imah area. They added that the Israeli vehicles which entered Iqlim al-Kharrub this afternoon pulled back at 1820 tonight in the direction of the Al-'Awwali River line.

Battle Intensity 'Relatively Eased'

NC120747 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] While political and diplomatic contacts are continuing without interruption at local, Arab, and international levels, observers expect that the next few hours will bring decisive developments. It is hoped that these developments will be positive and will lead to a cease-fire as a first stage to be followed by dialogue.

A security source indicated a short while ago that the intensity of battles has relatively eased in various areas of the mountain. The source said that the Beirut-Khaldah road is still dangerous.

Clashes Continue Overnight

NC120601 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The intensity of the artillery shelling on some areas in Beirut eased noticeably late last night. The clashes between the Lebanese Army and Socialist gunmen continued near the edges of the southern suburbs, the perimeter of the College of Sciences, and in Ash-Shuwayfat and its hills.

It has been learned that the Syrian and Palestinian artillery emplacements in the mountain area fired their shells at the Army's positions in the vicinity of the suburb, Qabr Shmun, Khaldah Airport and the airport perimeter. Violent clashes were resumed on the 'Alayh-Suq al-Gharb and 'Alayh-Dahr al-Wahsh axes at 2330 last night. These clashes were particularly violent between 0200 and 0500 this morning. The Army forces countered by shelling the sources of fire in 'Alayh, upper Al-Matn, Duhur al-'Ibadiyah and Shuwayt.

RFL: Syrians, Palestinians 'Annihilated'

NC120757 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0745 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Security sources this morning said that units of the Lebanese Army in Suq al-Gharb have completely annihilated three battalions of the [Palestinian] Al-Yarmuk brigade and of the [Syrian-backed] As-Sa'iqah forces when they attempted for the second time to infiltrate into the Army positions in Al-Mudawwar and 'Ayn ar-Rummanah. The Syrian and Palestinian forces had carried out a number of abortive infiltration attempts on this axis.

Mountain Remains 'Explosive'

NC120818 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] The situation in the mountain remains explosive. This morning the Army positions in Suq al-Gharb were exposed to shelling from the surrounding areas. The army returned the fire with appropriate weapons. The Khaldah road is dangerous and the southern suburb of Beirut is witnessing armed manifestations.

PSP Denies Evacuation, Massacre in Al-Birah

NC101618 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1530 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Statement Issued by the Progressive Socialist Party on 10 September]

[Text] A certain information medium has been spreading rumors that incidents have taken place in Al-Birah township and that the party's forces have forced its inhabitants to leave.

To clarify matters, we emphasize the following:

1. The majority of the inhabitants of Al-Birah township are supporters and friends of the party. None of the inhabitants has been evacuated. The party's forces are protecting the township's inhabitants and safeguarding their security and property.

2. Some of the persons who were killed in Al-Birah township were members of the Phalangist militias, who dominated the township's inhabitants. They fell during the battle which resulted in the expulsion of the militias and the liberation of the township.

3. There is absolutely no truth to what is being spread about the evacuation of the township's inhabitants or the detention of some of them. The International Red Cross, which removed the bodies of the dead militiamen, knows this well. Furthermore, the Lebanese Red Cross sources denied the occurrence of a massacre saying that an explanation will be issued when sufficient information becomes available.

VOL Reports Junblatt Acknowledges Massacres

NC111500 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in English 1400 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Walid Junblatt announced for his part from Damascus, of course, that all the villages his militias occupied and emptied from their original inhabitants with the help and I quote "of our brethren, the Syrians, will forever remain Druze villages, and this is our ultimate goal," he said.

And at last, Junblatt spelled out his objective to establish a Druze state. On the other hand, and still in Junblatt's statements made in Damascus, he refused to come back to Beirut or any part of Lebanon to meet with Lebanese leaders, because, as he put it, he is certain he and all the members of his family would be killed because — and he admitted it — of the massacres perpetrated in the Christian villages.

Walid Junblatt added, however, that the massacres were perpetrated by non-Lebanese elements, implying the Palestinians. He has refused any Palestinian interference in the mountain affairs and he is already talking as master of the place.

Walid Junblatt also revealed that he has received aid from Jewish communities. It is therefore clear that the war in the mountain aims essentially at drawing new geographic lines with the blood of the innocent inhabitants to chase away the Christian Lebanese from the heart of Lebanon — the mountain.

At the same time, a strong Christian current is urging an alliance with Israel, which doesn't want to act, except against a price which serves its interests and plans in the region.

The Lebanese officials for their part refuse to exceed [as heard] the May 17 accord to spare the shattering of Lebanon into cantons.

Meanwhile, time is running out. The country is shaken to the roots on the 7th day of a lethal war in the mountain which is no longer limited to battles or artillery duels, but massacres of Christian populations living in villages under Syrian, Palestinian, and Druze domination. The toll is getting higher by the minute and the universal silence is deeper.

Franjiyah Gets Message From Walid Junblatt

NC111837 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] [Former] President Sulayman Franjiyah tonight received in Ihdin former Ministers Khalid Junblatt and Marwan Hamadah, who acted as the envoys of Walid Junblatt.

Following the meeting, Hamadah said: We conveyed an urgent message to Franjiyah from Junblatt connected with the latest developments and the Arab mediations in Beirut, Damascus, and Riyadh. He added that a similar message will be conveyed to [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

Junblatt Says U.S. Marines Must Withdraw

JN121032 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] In Lebanon, Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], yesterday called for the withdrawal of the U.S. Marines from Lebanon. He also reiterated the conditions for reaching a settlement of the fighting that is raging in Lebanon. Junblatt was cited as saying that a new government must be established, including a new president and a new prime minister.

Junblatt denied the claims that PLO forces had participated in the fighting on the PSP forces' side. Junblatt stressed that his forces obtain their weapons and ammunitions from those left behind by the Phalangist militias and the Lebanese Army.

Defense Minister Appeals for End to Bloodshed

NC110651 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] In view of the serious dramatic developments, there have been several appeals and stands calling for an end to bloodshed and massacres. The appeals include one by Defense Minister 'Isam Khuri, in which he said:

[Begin recording] The fearful massacres taking place in the mountain area are not only being met by sorrow, pain, and grief and even by astonishment, denouncement, and condemnation, but also by daring courageous stances and by actions and deeds. The least of these is a single popular stand by every citizen having a live conscience in the country and by a loud and resounding voice from the bottom of our hearts to reach the ears of those near and distant in Lebanon and beyond its borders so that all those who have not yet understood should understand that we have no option but the Lebanese option. We have no legitimacy but the legitimacy of the state and no flag must fly over Lebanon but Lebanon's flag. No one is more deserving and more appropriate than Lebanon's Army to defend the homeland.

If relatives and friends of citizens are entitled to mourn their victims, the overwhelming majority of the Lebanese and I today mourn the gallantry, manliness, and spirit of chivalry that regrettably have been slaughtered in the mountain at the hand of some citizens of the mountain or at the hands of those who handcuffed, blindfolded, and deafened others.

The Lebanese Army, the Army of all Lebanon and of every family in Lebanon, is a cohesive unit whose example should be followed. The Army will not hesitate in any case to perform its sacred duty and to make every sacrifice to defend the homeland and the people, and to safeguard the homeland's territory and independence and the people's unity, dignity, and noble origin. [end recording]

Army Denies It Will Withdraw From Mountain

NC102036 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2023 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Lebanese Army Command statement issued on 10 September]

[Text] There have been reports and rumors that the Army will withdraw from the mountain. This led to the inhabitants exodus from Qsus, Bdadun and Humayl.

The mountain operations command denies this report lock, stock and barrel. The Army has taken positions in the mountain to stay there.

VOL Reports on Syrian Concentrations

NC102203 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2110 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The most significant report we received a short while ago is that six persons have been arrested in the areas of Bdadun, Al-Qamatiyah, and Wadi Shahrur. They admitted that they have been spreading rumors among the citizens. They also admitted that they are affiliated with the Communist Party and other organizations and that they were ordered by their commands to spread the rumors in order to create confusion.

Meanwhile, the Voice of Lebanon has learned that large Palestinian and Syrian armored concentrations are deploying in the townships of [words indistinct], Baysur and 'Ayn al-Jadidah 2 kms southeast of Suq al-Gharb.

The entire Palestinian Al-Yarmuk brigade has been deployed along the 'Alayh-Suq al-Gharb axis. It is backed by rocket launchers and heavy artillery. The Palestinians have withdrawn the Socialists to the rear lines on the pretext of failing to [words indistinct]. According to the Palestinian decision, which the Al-Yarmuk brigade commander adopted, the Socialists will no longer be permitted to roam in 'Alayh if they do not have permission to do so.

AN-NAHAR: 3,000 Islamic Fighters To Join PSP

JN101225 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] The Lebanese Newspaper *An-Nahar* said that about 3,000 fighters belonging to the Islamic group which calls itself the Party of God [hizb al-ilah] left Ba'labakk in Al-Biqa' yesterday for 'Alayh and Ash-Shuf in order to fight alongside the Progressive Socialist Party forces against the forces of the Lebanese Front.

Army Destroys 'Soldiers of God' Convoy 10 Sep

NC101844 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] A report tonight says that the Lebanese Army has destroyed a convoy of the soldiers of God [jund Allah] immediately upon its arrival in an area between Ba'lshmayh and 'Alayh.

Ba'labakk Muslims To Join Ash-Shuf Fighting

GF111205 Tehran International Television Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Thousands of Lebanese Muslim fighters after performing Friday prayers in Ba'labakk left the Imam 'Ali camp in armored cars and military vehicles for the mountain areas of 'Alayh and Ash-Shuf. When they left Ba'labakk their procession was led by Muslim clergymen who were carrying banners proclaiming the necessity to spread the Islamic revolution and fight against the enemies of Islam. The Lebanese Muslim fighters marched and chanted "Death to Israel," and "Jerusalem will be liberated by Muslims yearning for freedom."

The Muslim Lebanese masses during a march last Saturday liberated the Imam 'Ali camp in Ba'labakk and handed it over to the Lebanese Muslim fighters.

The commander of the group of Lebanese Muslim fighters made a statement on the departure of Muslim revolutionaries from Ba'labakk to Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh in which he said: This is the first step by the Lebanese Muslim fighters on the road of the revolutionary fight to foil all U.S. plans in the area that are being implemented by the Zionist entity and the Phalangists. He added, stressing the determination of the Lebanese Muslims to struggle against the enemies of Islam: The march to Mount Lebanon and the fight against the Phalangist forces is our objective at the present stage. The aims of the Lebanese Muslim fighters are to destroy the Zionist entity and liberate Jerusalem and Palestine.

The leader of the group of Lebanese Muslim fighters in Ba'labakk asserted that the fighters will not rest until they achieve their Islamic goals, the establishment of a just government that cares equally for all the Lebanese people and struggles against the Zionist entity usurping Jerusalem.

Khaddam Discusses Lebanon With Saudi Envoy

JN100930 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received in Damascus this morning Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, the envoy of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. Talks during the meeting dealt with the current situation in Lebanon.

AL-QABAS Reports Talas Denial on Syrian Fighting

GF091337 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 8 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Damascus — Lieutenant General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Syrian Armed Forces and Syrian minister of defense, has said to Al-Qabas: "We have not taken part in the current fighting in Mount Lebanon." He added: "We support [Lebanon's] National Salvation Front and we will assist it if asked to do so. However, so far the forces of the National Salvation Front are in control of the situation."

Lt Gen Talas said that Syria opposes Lebanon becoming an Israeli protectorate. He declared: "If some Arabs want to succumb to U.S. hegemony, we will not succumb as long as our cause is just."

TISHRIN on Attempts to Involve Syria in Fighting

JN111042 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, 11 Sep (SANA) — *Tishrin* says that the official authority in Lebanon and the Phalangist leadership are determined to involve Syria and while concurrently seeking help from the Israeli, U.S., French, and British foreign forces. Yet correspondents and observers of the battles in the mountain area assert that the Syrian and Palestinian forces have not participated in the fighting.

In its editorial today, *Tishrin* adds that involving Syria is an attempt to stop the great defeat of the authority's forces and militias which began in Bhamdun and took on decisive dimensions in the other areas of the mountain.

Tishrin says: It is natural for the imperialist forces to rush to help the ally which is threatened with downfall. It is also natural for the threats against Syria to continue, although everyone, including the United States, knows that the battle of the mountain is taking place between the Lebanese people on the one hand and the traitors and executioners of these people on the other.

Tishrin asserts that these threats fall within the framework of the campaign of provocation which has been aimed against Syria since it stood in the face of the Camp David accords, the invasion of Lebanon, and the Phalangist-Israeli agreement. This campaign intensified when Syria declared its absolute support for the Lebanese nationalists who struggle to topple the agreement and the regime of those who cooperate with Israel.

Tishrin makes it clear that these threats will not divert Syria from its principled stands. Syria has often declared this clear stand through its leader and officials. Its support for the Lebanese nationalist forces will never be subject to compromise, because Syria and Lebanon have throughout history constituted one country and one people. What harms Lebanon harms Syria.

Concluding its editorial, *Tishrin* asserts that the nationalist forces are in control of the situation and that these forces have assured everyone that the only solution to the crisis is the Lebanese national solution, whose outlines were set up by the National Salvation Front and supported by Syria. The Lebanese people will enforce this solution regardless of the belligerent planes and fleets in the Lebanese skies and waters.

TISHRIN Warns of Greater U.S. Involvement in Area

JN100833 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 10 Sep 83

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial under the headline "The Available Alternatives When Bets Are Lost," *Tishrin* says:

The U.S. and Phalangist impasse in Lebanon is due to the U.S. insistence on viewing the Lebanese question through the eyes of its allies there and not through a comprehensive look that takes into consideration the social, popular, and national issues of a balanced Lebanon. Any insistence on this biased, cockeyed view of the issue will lead to Lebanon's exhaustion, and this is currently taking place because of the U.S. treatment of the problem. The United States wanted to come out of its impasse by putting all of Lebanon into this impasse. Thus, it has dealt with its strategic error by making an even greater strategic error which will very seriously escalate its involvement in Lebanon and the region in general.

The United States has wagered on the Lebanese authority, its Phalangist army, and the historically condemned Phalangist militias. It pushed them into a battle against the Lebanese people and their nationalist forces in order to decide the issue in the authority's favor by subduing all of Lebanon within the same supercilious aim — namely, a U.S. solution for the problem. Following the recent battles, the United States realizes that it has lost its bets, and that to continue in this betting will lead to serious U.S. involvement (?through) the Marines and thus will lead the region into a horrible labrinth and undisciplined and uncontrollable reactions. We do not believe that the United States is willing to embark on such a course in the interest of an authority which represents only itself and its henchmen.

How can the United States, rather than Syria and the Arabs, have a cause in Lebanon for which to fight unto death? This is illogical and unacceptable. We do not think that the United States is unaware of this. However, the United States ignores this, and relies on the power of its fleets and its military strength in an attempt to impose solutions and alternatives on peoples of the world that contradict their interests.

Concluding its comment, *Tishrin* says: Any dialogue with Syria outside this clear framework will never lead to any useful result. The United States must have realized this clear, firm, and principled stand by now. The way to a solution is to revise the overall U.S. alternatives in accordance with the objective facts of the life for the Lebanese nationalist forces and for the region, with all its active forces.

AL-BA'TH Says U.S. Trying To Lead Region to New War

JN111123 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 11 Sep 83

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial entitled "Who Is Leading the Region to the Danger of War," *Al-Ba'th* today writes: Most world states called and are still calling for the need to spare the region of the serious developments which will result not only from the current Lebanese events, but also from the continuation of the Zionist occupation of Arab territories and the U.S.-backed Zionist enemy's policy of aggression and expansion at the expense of the Arab people and land.

International organizations exerted serious efforts to pave the way for a just and lasting peace in the region. However, these efforts always encountered new Israeli-U.S. aggression aimed at further expansion. What the Lebanese arena is witnessing today is only a part of the joint U.S.-Israeli strategy. Washington and Tel Aviv were not satisfied with the invasion of Lebanon, the evacuation of the Palestinian resistance from Lebanon, and the perpetration of the Sabra and Shatila massacres. They adopted a policy aimed at evacuating all the Lebanese nationalists with the aim of imposing the hegemony of the Phalangist gangs through the regime currently ruling in Beirut.

Long before the signing of the contract of submission and before the mountain battle, the nationalist forces urgently called on the regime to meet with all parties in order to agree to a unified formula which would first rescue Lebanon from the Zionist occupation and all the consequences of the Zionist-U.S. invasion. However, the Phalangist regime has always rejected that and has always insisted on continuing the formula of the Phalangist rule, thus depending on both the United States and Israel.

Today, and despite the fact that the U.S. Administration has officially taken part in the events in Lebanon, with its ships offLebanon's coasts shelling the nationalist forces' mountain positions — in addition to the Marines' participation in the siege, murder, destruction, and evacuation operations carried out by the regime's army and Phalangist gangs in western Beirut and the southern suburb, operations which paved the way for the mountain battles — Washington is trying to blame Syria for all that has happened.

Washington, which is considered primarily responsible for what has happened and what may happen in Lebanon and in the region in general, was not satisfied with the massing of further fleets in the Mediterranean. It prompted its NATO allies to mass their forces in the Mediterranean and carry out provocative acts which threaten the security of both the region and the world. The reports disseminated by news agencies on the U.S.-NATO military concentrations emphasize beyond doubt that Ronald Reagan's administration is trying to lead the region to a new war, whose results are difficult to predict.

Concluding, the paper says: We in Syria believe that those who claim they want to spare the region of grave developments should convince the U.S.-Israeli-Phalangist side to stop their provocative acts against those who struggle for a just and lasting peace not only in Lebanon, but also in the region and the world as a whole. To sum up, we say that it is the aggressor and not the victim which should be punished.

ATH-THAWRAH on U.S. Plans to Control Arab Region

JN111605 Damacus SANA in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, 11 Sep (SANA) — In its commentary today, the newspaper *Ath-Thawrah* says: It is not a coincidence that the Reagan administration has escalated tension and danger in Lebanon at this time by planning to send more troops to the Lebanese coast and involve the Marines in supporting the Phalangists and the ruling regime in Beirut to decide the mountain battle in their favor.

The paper adds: The timing of this U.S. move is intended to turn Lebanon into a colonialist base for Western countries and into a strategic bridgehead for the NATO forces because the United States is only concerned about its interests. The paper also explains that the United States wants to strengthen its control of Arab destinies, terrorize the pan-Arab liberation movement, cordon off the Middle East, and implement aggressive plans aimed at occupying the Arab oil wells.

The paper also says: It is regrettable that some Arabs are ignoring this U.S. danger at a time when the Reagan administration affirms that it wants to dominate all the Arab states. The paper also affirms that it is important that the Arabs move immediately to confront the U.S. danger and prevent it from threatening the region's security and stability, because if the Arabs unify their ranks on this basis, they will be able to foil all the colonialist and U.S. plans aimed at devouring the Arab land and its great wealth.

Cabinet Meeting Held, Arens Briefs on Lebanon

TA111222 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1155 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer outside the prime minister's office in Jerusalem — live]

[Text] The Cabinet session ended a few minutes ago and, as was to be expected, the main topic discussed was the recent events in Lebanon, the civil war and the way Israel would behave in the face of all these developments.

It emerges from Minister Arens' briefing to the ministers that the IDF will maintain security along the new line on the Al-'Awwali River; it will also hit terrorists beyond the new line. As said, for the time being, however, there is no intention to intervene in the fighting in the Ash-Shuf Mountains or to return with massive forces to the lines the IDF left and intervene in the events between the Druze and the Christians. The purpose is to maintain Israel's security on the new line by means of a permanent presence on that line and launch small units which would hit terrorists.

At the meeting, former Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon asked to convene the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs to discuss these events and to clearly define Israel's moves. Deputy Prime Minister David Levi, who chaired the meeting, promised to convey this request to the prime minister. The latter did not attend today's Cabinet session because he was not feeling well, according to sources at the prime minister's office. A debate will be held with the prime minister on the way to handle the Lebanese issue in the future, that is, whether to convene the Cabinet in its capacity as the Ministrial Committee on Security Affairs or to convene the actual Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs.

During the meeting, Minister Mordekhay Tzipori attacked former Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Refa'el Eytan for an article he published in *Ma'ariv* during the weekend according to which thearmy was never told that it must only cross 40 km into Lebanon from the border in the Peace for Galilee war. Minister Tzipori brought evidence from the minutes of the Cabinet session held on 6 June 1982 and the prime minister's and his own remarks to prove that the former chief of staff is lying. Minister Tzipori also pointedly demanded that retiring military not be allowed to make unrestricted public appearances and that their remarks be censored.

Minister Yoram Aridor suggested that if the IDF sought to cross the new line on the Al-'Awwali River such a crossing would have to be approved by the Cabinet. This suggestion was not accepted.

Toward the end of the session, the Cabinet also discussed several issues related to the upcoming local elections. It was decided to convene a Knesset session on Tuesday [13 September] in order to approve several draft laws related to the local elections and other matters related to TAMI's conditions for signing the new coalition agreement. This is an initial report about the Cabinet session and we will bring you further reports during the day.

[Announcer] As said, the prime minister did not attend the Cabinet session today and it was reported that he was not feeling well. Mr Begin did not attend Rosh Hashana prayers at the Heychal Shlomo Synagogue, as he usually does. In response to a question by our correspondent Elihu Ben-On, the medical staff that treats the prime minister at the Hadassa-'En Kerem hospital noted they are not aware of any change in the prime minister's health. Our correspondent recalls that the prime minister's personal physician is Professor Me'ir Gottesman, the director of the cardiac ward at Hadassah Hospital.

Further on Cabinet Meeting

TA111629 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1510 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Israel continues to follow up events in Lebanon — this was the key topic at today's Cabinet session, at the end of which Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor addressed correspondents:

[Begin Meridor recording] In the weekly Cabinet session, the defense minister, the IDF chief of intelligence, and the liaison for Israeli-Lebanese affairs, Mr Lubrani, briefed the Cabinet about events in Lebanon. The Cabinet will continue to closely follow developments.

The Cabinet expresses deep shock about the massacre of innocent civilians carried out in various places in Lebanon and appeals to all pertinent elements to see that they end. Israel will continue to take all the necessary measures to guarantee the well-being of its citizens and settlements in northern Israel and the well-being of the IDF soldiers. The Cabinet calls on the various forces in Lebanon to refrain from cooperating with the terrorist organizations, which are the enemies of both Israel and Lebanon. [end recording]

[Announcer] Here in the studio is our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer:

[Schiffer — live] The policy taking shape in Jerusalem in the face of events in Lebanon distinguishes between the civil war between Druze and Christians, and the return of the terrorists to the areas vacated by the IDF. As said, Israel continues to follow the situation and issues declarations aimed at putting an end to the fighting between the parties. As for the terrorists, government sources this evening stated that the war against the terrorists has not and will not stop. As Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor phrased it:

[Begin Meridor recording] The war against the terrorists did not start yesterday and, to our regret, has not ended today. At the same time, the IDF has deployed along and south of the Al-'Awwali line. These or other operations — and if carried out, they will be in accordance with the decisions of the authoritative elements — will certainly not be submitted from this podium for approval. [end recording]

[Schiffer] In other words, although the IDF is deployed along the Al-'Awwali line, patrols to prevent terrorists from regrouping north of this line will continue.

The ministers listened to lengthy reports by the defense minister, the IDF chief of intelligence, Major General Ehud Baraq, and coordinator Uri Lubrani, who reviewed Israel's futile efforts to bring about a dialogue between the Druze and Christians.

There are differing opinions about what happened at the meeting between Ari'el Sharon and Moshe Arens. Upon emerging from the meeting, ministers told me: Sharon tried to bait [lezanev] and attack Arens, but the latter reacted strongly and elegantly, as is his wont. Sources close to Sharon said: Such a thing never happened.

Ari'el Sharon today requested an urgent meeting of the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs in order to make decisions on what is happening in Lebanon. I have asked time and again for a demand to be issued to the multinational force or UN forces to enter the areas vacated by the IDF in Lebanon, Sharon said. In response, Yitzhaq Shamir stated: Using the word "demand" will not bring the United Nations to those areas. Minister Sharon also leveled sharp criticism at recent moves of the defense establishment in everything pertaining to the Druze, and the talks Uri Lubrani conducted in Paris and Lebanon. To this, Moshe Arens replied — and this was corroborated by ministers who participated in the meeting — all those who at present see with such certainty the moves that should be made in the future did not predict the future in the past. And another remark Arens made: Those who have such great self-confidence are not always right.

Hence, the Cabinet is currently faced with a new reality. Several ministers told me: We received a given situation from Sharon, and we are trying to get out of this quagmire.

Begin Misses Cabinet Session, Not Feeling Well

TA111627 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] The prime minister's adviser on communications and foreign press affairs, Uri Porat, has said that Menahem Begin is not sick, but simply did not feel well this morning. Porat expressed the hope that the prime minister will go back to work tomorrow. The adviser explained that the prime minister is currently working at home, and has received the minutes of today's Cabinet session as well as other documents.

'Resting At Home'

TA120748 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0732 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin did not go to his office today. His aides told our correspondent Yinon Shenqar that the prime minister is resting at home. It will be recalled that his aides yesterday justified his absence from the Cabinet session by saying that he was not feeling well. It was stressed that Mr Begin is not sick and that he was working at home yesterday. In any event, it seems that contrary to earlier assessments, Mr Begin will not go to the president today either.

'Routine' Patrols Reported North of Al-'Awwali

TA091843 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1820 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Reacting to reports by foreign correspondents on IDF activity north of the Al-'Awwali River, our military correspondent Moshe Shlonsky has learned that the IDF is carrying out routine security patrols along the Al-'Awwali River and north of it, near the new line. Patrols are being carried out by small units. Our correspondent points out that foreign sources have, over the past 24 hours, reported at least three cases where the IDF penetrated deep into the area north of the Al-'Awwali, up to 20 km deep. The units involved are composed of at most 10 tanks, 7 armored personnel carriers and a number of jeeps — as the foreign sources have reported.

IDF Spokesman Denies Report

TA111536 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] The Christian Voice of Lebanon radio station has just announced that an Israeli armored column consisting of about 20 tanks has crossed the IDF's new line, the Al-'Awwali River, and is moving toward the town of Al-Jiyah, which is on the coastal road to Beirut. In response to a question by our correspondent, the IDF spokesman said that the IDF maintains routine patrols to protect its forces, including immediately north of the Al-'Awwali River. This report about tanks in Al-Jiyah is inaccurate. However, the IDF does not intend to confirm, deny, or otherwise react to reports on isolated patrols.

IDF Officers Warn Against Provoking Palestinians

TA111101 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1025 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] IDF officers in southern Lebanon warned Phalange commanders and village mukhtars in southern Lebanon against provoking Palestinian refugees in the region. The appeal was made at the request of the refugees, who fear provocations by the Phalangists in reaction to the massacres perpetrated in the Christian villages in the Ash-Shuf Mountains.

Phalangists Fight in Ash-Shuf

TA110515 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] IDF officers in southern Lebanon yesterday warned the Phalange commanders not to initiate any action which will disturb the quiet in the region. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht notes that most of the Phalangists left their bases in southern Lebanon and joined in the fighting in the Ash-Shuf Mountains and in Beirut. The IDF does not allow armed people to cross the Al-'Awwali River but the Phalangists moved north in civilian clothes.

Yesterday Major Haddad denied he concentrated his forces near the Al-'Awwali in order to operate north of the river.

U.S. Efforts Allow IRC Convoy into Dayr al-Qamar

TA091837 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1835 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] We have just learned that thanks to Israeli and U.S. efforts, the first International Red Cross convoy has entered Dayr Al-Qamar carrying blankets, food, and medical supplies.

Condition of Refugees

TA101019 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] There has been a flurry of reports from Lebanon about the distressing condition of the refugees in the wake of the battles. A spokesman for the Christian forces in Lebanon reported that only one International Red Cross [IRC] truck was allowed to enter Dayr al-Qamar where tens of thousands of refugees from northern Lebanon are crowding. The spokesman says the Druze looted all the other trucks in the IRC convoy. For 2 days now the Christians have tried to send aid to this small town but to no avail.

The spokesman for the Christian forces told our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus that there are 150 wounded people in the Dayr al-Qamar hospital and they need urgent medical treatment. According to him Israel exerted pressure on the Druze so that vital medical equipment could be sent to the small town but the pressure bore no fruit.

It was learned this morning that refugees reached the small townof Jazzin as well. These include 400 elderly people, women, and children who were evacuated from the Christian village of Al-Birah. It seems that the Druze managed to surround the area but allowed the exit of noncombatant people.

Druze Make Substantial Gains as Christians Collapse

TA101818 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] The Christians in the Ash-Shuf region are quickly collapsing, and over the weekend the Druze took control of vast areas which they did not previously control. They are now pressuring the Christians on the mountain slopes in the direction of the coastal road, on the strip stretching from Beirut to the village of (Shkhiyyam). Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal has been told that the Druze intend to take over the coastal road. In the Dayr al-Qamar area, there are 40,000 refugees plus some 2,000 Phalangist soldiers. The place has become a pocket surrounded on all sides by Druze forces, aided by terrorists as well. The terrorists have already arrived in Qabir Shmun, as the Christians were unable to capture the place.

Our military correspondent was also told that right now there are reports of massacres in five places. It looks as though a slaughter was carried out in Bhamdun during the initial stages of the fighting; in Al-Birah some 150 Christians were butchered; in (Al-Bani) some 40 Druze were slaughtered; in Kafr Matta' another 40 Druze were killed; and in 'Bayh members of the Druze sect have also been murdered. Ever since the IDF left the area, each side has suffered some 500 dead.

The Multinational Force has suffered 14 dead. Knowledge-able sources also believe that the Druze, supervised by the Syrians, may also try to open up new battlefields in order to take over the entire Ash-Shuf region. Over the weekend, the Syrians also fired their artillery at Ash-Shuf targets.

Reservations Expressed About Al-Jumayyil

TA110823 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 11 Sep 83 pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondent Tuvya Mendelson]

[Text] Jerusalem is following with concern and confusion the developments in Lebanon which, according to authoritative political sources, truly endanger President al-Jumayyil's regime and what is considered "the remainder of the achievements" of the IDF war in Lebanon.

Israeli Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche refrained from addressing himself to the report that he recently met with Al-Jumayyil. At the same time, the expectation that Israel will act to help rescue the Christians in Dayr al-Qamar is increasing.

Remarks by authoritative Jerusalem political sources yesterday indicate that Israel is reserved about the fact that President al-Jumayyil refrained from appealing to it directly and is not, in fact, acting according to the agreement signed between Israel and Lebanon. As for the meeting which the Foreign Ministry director general apparently had with him, this was held through indirect coordination. It is known that Kimche was in Beirut last week but in answer to a question by the *Davar* correspondent yesterday, Kimche said he could not comment on the report as to whether he did or did not meet with Al-Jumayyil. According to other sources Al-Jumayyil asked for the meeting with Kimche against the background of the acquaintance and ties that have been developing between them over the past year when Kimche served as the head of the Israeli delegation to the negotiations with Lebanon.

A Jerusalem political source emphasized that Israel resents the fact that Al-Jumayyil appeals to it via mediators and leaves the Israeli-Lebanese agreement frozen. Al-Jumayyil, political elements said, is gambling with the U.S. card and the mediation efforts of special envoy Robert McFarlane.

The political source said that it is clear that if the letters of ratification of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement had been exchanged and the agreement had taken effect, there would have been ground for cooperation between Israel, Lebanon, and the United States against the background of developments there now, but Al-Jumayyil, the source said, is still not talking to us directly.

The special U.S. envoy, Robert McFarlane, is, in the meantime,continuing hectic political efforts intended to lead to a cease-fire among the factions in Lebanon and to the achievement of an agreement. McFarlane met with the Saudi envoy, who arrived in the region from Cyprus, and even went to Damascus to meet the Syrian rulers. McFarlane's efforts are aimed at bringing about a cease-fire and the establishment of a conciliatory committee which will be composed of all parties in Lebanon.

Jerusalem political sources yesterday distinguished between the humanitarian aid Israel is extending to Lebanon — in view of the massacres that have taken place over the last 24 hours — and the political aspect of contacts with Lebanon. Al-Jumayyil, political elements said, cannot expect a greater Israeli involvement in the efforts which he and the Americans share in as long as he does not in fact recognize the Israeli-Lebanese agreement.

Warning Issued to Druze Against Taking Over Town

TA111053 Tel Aviv Yedi'ot Aharonot in Hebrew 11 Sep 83 pp 1,7

[Report by Eytan Haber, Arye Avneri and Yehoshu'a Halamish]

[Excerpt] Israel has issued a firm warning to the Druze forces besieging the small Christian town of Dayr al-Qamar in the center of the Ash-Shuf Mountains against taking over this smalltown. The Druze have been particularly warned against including Palestinian terrorists in their forces which are taking control of the Ash-Shuf Mountains.

Dayr al-Qamar is the last Christian stronghold in the Ash-Shuf Mountains and several tens of thousands of Christian refugees who had escaped from the areas occupied by the Druze and their allies have crowded into it.

During the 2 days of holiday senior officials in the Defense and Foreign Ministries were intensively active and held frequent contacts with the Druze, the Christians, and the Americans in an attempt to achieve a cease-fire and especially to prevent a massacre of the civilian population in Dayr al-Qamar.

Defense Minster Moshe Arens worked in his office during the entire holiday. The chief of staff toured the Al-'Awwali line on the eve of the holiday.

In the course of the contacts with the Druze, Israel made it categorically clear that it will not tolerate the presence of terrorist bases in the Ash-Shuf Mountains. One of the fears is that the Druze will hand over to the terrorists Christian villages abandoned by their inhabitants, enabling them to establish terrorist bases there. From such bases the terrorists will be able to act against the IDF forces in Lebanon.

This warning was emphatically made when it was learned that more than a thousand terrorists — reportedly about 2,000 — are participating in the fighting in the Ash-Shuf alongside the Druze.

May Use Air Force

TA120522 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Israel has warned the Druze that if they break into Dayr al-Qamar, it may use the Air Force against them. This has been learned by our correspondent Hayim Hecht from Druze and Christian sources in Lebanon. According to these sources, during the weekend Israeli representatives warned Druze commanders that Israel will not be able to stand idly by if tens of thousands of Christian refugees in Dayr al-Qamar are massacred. Our correspondent reports that through Israeli pressure attempts are now being made to reach a solution that will enable Christian Phalangists to safely leave the town.

Concern Over Terrorists Fighting in Lebanon

TA101936 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1910 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Despite the exacerbated clashes between the various sects in Lebanon, the Syrian forces have not moved even 1 cm to take over IDF-evacuated areas following its redeployment. On the other hand, there is grave concern in Israel over the fact that a few hundred terrorists have penetrated these areas in cooperation with the Druze forces.

Our correspondent Ya'aqov Ahime'ir reports that the United States and Israel have exchanged information on the scope of the fighting in an attempt to make an effort to prevent mutual massacres. In consultations on the eve of the Jewish New Year with the Israeli elements handling Lebanese affairs, no new resolutions were adopted, but our correspondent has learned that Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil promised, in a meeting he held in the middle of last week with Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche, that he would honor the agreement his country signed with Israel 4 months ago.

The situation in Lebanon will be discussed tomorrow by the Cabinet. Our correspondent points out that foreign reporters have said Israel has been carrying out armored patrols beyond its new deployment line along the Al-'Awwali River. If this report is correct, this indicates — according to the reporters — that Israel is not indifferent to what is taking place in inhabited areas close to its new deployment line.

Together with the increased terrorist activity in the Ash-Shuf area, along with the Druze forces, information was obtained today on Syrian artillery fire directed at Christian objectives in the Ash-Shuf mountains. Israel does not regard this as constituting a change in Syrian policy, which has so far avoided direct interference in the Ash-Shuf Mountains. Our correspondent Moshe Shlonsky is in our Tel Aviv studio:

[Shlonsky — live] MABAT has learned this evening that at least some 1,000 terrorists are currently engaged in the battles in the Ash-Shuf region. The terrorists come from all the active organizations: The 'Arafat supporting Fatah rebels; the Democratic Front; George Habash's men; and those affiliated with Ahmad Jibril's organization. It was reported this evening that they are also active in the southern part of the Ash-Shuf Mountains near Qabr Shmun. Tanks are also deployed in the combat, but it is not clear whether they belong to the terrorists or to the Druze forces. We have learned that the advancement of the Druze, terrorist and leftist forces over the past 48 hours was very swift, and they are nearing a decisive moment. Additional battlefronts may very well be opened along the coastal road and in the north, along the Al-Matn mountain ridge.

The Phalangists have virtually deserted the Ash-Shuf Mountain area, and some 2,000 of them are concentrated in Dayr al-Qamar right now, defending some 50,000 refugees who fled to that town. Over the past few days, Israel has made efforts to bring about the evacuation of the refugees, but the coordination with the Druze has not yielded anything.

Security sources explained this evening that Israel takes a very grave view of terrorist presence in the Ash-Shuf region, and statements along these lines were also transmitted to the Druze leaders. There is no telling how far the Druze can act contrary to Damascus' view, if it should actually wish to increase terrorist activity.

We also learned this evening that the IDF has maintained patrols for routine security near the new line north of the Al-'Awwali River,and will continue to do so in future. The facts for this evening are that the time for tipping the scale is very near in the Ash-Shuf region; and the terrorist participation and activity is increasing both in numbers and in the scope of their activity. The IDF has warned the elements active in the region; and has been carrying out patrols north of the Al-'Awwali River.

Druze Denial of Syrian Participation Seen as True

TA101747 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1730 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Julis, 10 Sep (ITIM) — Many hundreds of armed terrorists have moved from the area under Syrian control in Lebanon into the areas evacuated by the IDF on its withdrawal to the Al-'Awwali River. This information received by Israel has been corroborated by security elements.

At the same time, it appears that the Lebanese Druze announcements that the Syrian Army is not physically helping them in the fighting has been found to be true.

The Israeli Druze notables repeated their firm denial of the rumors alleging that terrorists and Syrians helped the Druze fighting in the Ash-Shuf Mountains. The notables, who issued this statement during the Jewish holy days, based their remarks on information obtained from emissaries who arrived in Israel from the Hasbayya region.

Meanwhile, at the end of the meeting at (An-Nabi Sabalan) this afternoon, Israeli Druze spiritual leader Shaykh Amin Tarif issued a call to all the parties engaged in the fighting in Lebanon to stop firing and sit down at the negotiating table. The Druze demand that each sect in Lebanon receive what it deserves to get in accordance with its relative power, the shaykh said.

As for the multinational force, the shaykh said that it must sit quietly and refrain from interfering in the conflict, because it has come to Lebanon in order to make peace, not to fight.

The shaykh also said that although the Druze are currently fighting a war for their existence, they are not harming holy places, women, children or innocent people, "and this contrasts with the Christians, who massacred 40 Druze, including women and children, in the village of 'Bayh, as well as murdering two religious leaders along with their families in Kafr Matta'."

The meeting in (An-Nabi Sabalan) was attended by several thousand Druze, including many from the Golan Heights. During the rally, the spokesmen complained about the fact that the stigma of murdering women and children — which totally conflicts with Druze religious precepts — is being attached to the Lebanese Druze.

The head of the Daliya al-Karmel local council, Shaykh (Nawaf Halabi), has called upon the IDF authorities to permit Druze youth to join the units fighting in the Ash-Shuf Mountains in their battles against the Christians.

A call was issued from the meeting for the Druze public to donate blood for their fighting brethren in Lebanon.

Political, Military Moves in Lebanon Reviewed

TA110647 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 11 Sep 83.

[Report by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel — recorded]

[Text] Israel now defines its political efforts as humanitarian activities. Israel is trying to make use of its ties with the Druze in order to prevent a massacre of the Christians and claims to be successful in the meantime: The Druze have delayed their attack on Dayr al-Qamar, on the tens of thousands of refugees which found refuge there. It is in these contacts that Israeli activity is now focused. Thoughts about intervention by Israeli Air Force planes in incidents around Beirut and along the axis leading to Damascus had indeed existed but were summarily rejected. Israel restricts military activity to the Al-'Awwali line, sometimes a bit north of it, through patrols, but the purpose of this activity is one of regular security, nothing else. Nobody talks of red lines. Israel indeed made it clear to the Druze that it will take a grave view of renewed PLO involvement in events in Ash-Shuf but when will the concern turn into real action, into preventive military action? There is no answer to this question. The answer we repeatedly hear from political circles is that each development will be examined on its own. This is perhaps the epitome of the Israeli policy in Lebanon, alongisde the manifest lack of desire to return to involvement in events north of the Al-'Awwali River.

In the meantime the political contacts are continuing. On the eve of the holiday Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche met with Amin al-Jumayyil. The Lebanese president asked for Israeli aid against the Druze and the terrorists. Uri Lubrani, the coordinator of activities in Lebanon, toured Lebanon at the end of the week and met with military commanders of the various factions. The talk in Jerusalem now focuses on lobby politics: There is a Christian lobby and there is a Druze lobby and both are trying to pull Israel over to its side. In this context we should note that the information the Phalangists are transmitting to Jerusalem tends to be exaggerated and is intended to prompt Israel into a military move. The Christians have already talked of the terrorists stationing themselves along the Al-'Awwali line, opposite the IDF, and have already reported the presence of 100,000 refugees — no less — in Dayr al-Qamar. It is said in Jerusalem, however, that the Christians have already entangled us in one war; we know this trick.

It should be further noted that political circles yesterday reported that Israel's political moves in Lebanon are now fully coordinated with the United States. The Americans briefed Israel about the talks held in Beirut and in Damascus. A senior political source in Israel confirmed that Syria has indeed presented conditions for a cease-fire in Lebanon and that according to foreign reports, Syria demands that an emergency national government headed by Rashid Karami, the pro-Syrian Muslim statesman, be set up in Lebanon.

U.S. Ambassador Receives Druze Leaders

TA091409 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis met 15 Druze leaders this afternoon. The meeting was held at their initiative. They asked him to do everything to prevent the Marines from fighting against the Druze in the Ash-Shuf Mountains.

Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that Ambassador Lewis replied that the Marines have no intention of fighting against the Druze, but rather want to bring about reconciliation.

Cables Israeli Druze Leader

TA111028 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1025 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis says that the U.S. Marines in Lebanon will not intervene in the factional conflict there as long as they are not attacked. If they are fired upon, the U.S. ambassador says, the U.S. Marines will return the fire regardless of who does the shooting. In a telegram he sent to the spiritual leader of the Druze community in Israel, Shaykh Amin Tarif, Ambassador Lewis writes that the U.S. Government is investing maximum efforts leading to the end of the fighting in Lebanon. He added that Shaykh Tarif's request that the U.S. Marines not act against the Druze in Lebanon was conveyed directly to the U.S. President.

Druze Request Permission to Fight in Lebanon

TA101609 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] More than 2,000 Druze from the Galilee, the Karmel Mountains and the Golan Heights have called on the Israeli Cabinet to permit them to depart for Lebanon to fight alongside their kin in the Ash-Shuf Mountains. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that they signed a manifesto during a rally held near the gravesite of (An-Nabi Sabalan) near Hurfeish. The Druze leaders denied the accusations that the Druze had slaughtered Christians in Lebanon. The meeting was attended by thousands of Druze, many of them from the Golan Heights, including the spiritual leader, Shaykh Salman Tahir.

Druze Claim U.S. Marines Shelling Qabr Shmun

TA112111 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Druze representatives in Israel, who are in contact with their brethren in Lebanon, have said that the U.S. Marines in the Beirut area began bombarding Druze settlements in the Ash-Shuf this evening, mainly in the Qabr Shmun sector. Our correspondent Aharon Barne'a reports that the Israeli Druze followup committee called on Walid Junblatt not to lift the siege on the town of Dayr al-Qamar until the Christians release several dozen Druze women they kidnapped.

The director of the prime minister's office will go to the village of Julis tomorrow to meet with the Israeli Druze religious leader, Shaykh Amin Tarif.

Government Asked To Arrange Prisoner Exchange

TA120954 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Israeli Druze are asking the government to arrange a Druze-Phalange exchange of prisoners in the Ash-Shuf Mountains. The Druze spiritual leader, Shaykh Amin Tarif, has sent cables on this issue to the prime minister and the defense minister.

Our correspondent Yo'el Dar notes that a Lebanese Druze delegation reported to Shaykh Tarif that over 70 Druze women and children have been kidnapped in the last few days from villages located not far from the IDF's new line at the Al-'Awwali River.

Phalangist Leader Urges Action Against 'Genocide'

TA101508 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] The Phalangist spokesman who is visinting Israel has called upon the Israeli and world public to intervene and stop what he called the genocide in Lebanon. He expressed the fear that the American Navy will be forced to evacuate Christian refugees from Lebanon instead of fulfilling its job of defending President al-Jumayyil's administration.

Phalangists Kidnap Druze; 'Isfiyah 'Quiet'

TA111705 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Excerpts] A Druze eyewitness to the fighting in the Ash-Shuf, Shaykh (al-Madin Khadifi), has arrived in Israel to report on events there to his brethren in Israel. He told our correspondent Menahem Horowitz that 67 women and children have been taken prisoner by the Christians in Kafr Matta'.

[Begin Horowitz recording] Druze notables who came to the Good Fence in Metulla from Lebanon this afternoon reported that over the past 24 hours, Phalangist soldiers have kidnapped dozens of Druze families. They said that the hostages are being held in a Christian village near the town of Ad-Damur.

When Phalange soldiers entered Kafr Matta', they took 67 women and children prisoner. They were helped by Lebanese Army soldiers, Shaykh (al-Madin Khadifi) said this afternoon. (Khadifi) came from the area of the fighting in Lebanon and is now the guest of the head of the Israeli Druze community, Shaykh Amin Tarif. The Druze notables appealed to the Israeli Government, via their brethren in the Galilee, to order the Phalangists to release the hostages.

The prime minister's Arab affairs adviser in the Northern District has undertaken various activities among Druze and Christian notables in the Galilee and Karmel to prevent relations between the two communities from deteriorating. This step is being taken following the recent events in 'Isfiyah, where a handgrenade was thrown at a Christian house. It is feared that the reports about the bloody battles in Lebanon will also influence Druze-Christian relations in Israel. The head of the 'Isfiyah local council, (Ruslan abu Rukon), said this afternoon that his village is absolutely quiet, and that there are no signs of tension. [end recording]

Syrian Druze Reported Fighting in Ash-Shuf

TA111717 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Several hundred Druze from the Jabal Ad-Duruz area in Syria have arrived in the Ash-Shuf area and are currently fighting alongside Junblatt's men. This is reported by our correspondent Aharon Barne'a, quoting Druze leaders who are currently visiting Israel.

Sources Quoted on Relations With Lebanese Druze

TA120624 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer — live, in the studio]

[Text] In the last few days, Israel has stood on the brink of a significant change in its relations with the Lebanese Druze, the men of the pro-Syrian leader Walid Junblatt. Action which Israel was about to take on this issue was postponed and the reasons for the postponement have not yet been disclosed.

Senior sources in the defense establishment last night told me that upon assuming his post, Defense Minister Moshe Arens decided that Israel should not put all its eggs in one basket and that it should not base its relations with Lebanon only on the Christians. The coordinator, Uri Lubrani, conferred with Druze leaders, including Walid Junblatt. IDF officers established tight relations with leaders in Druze villages and towns and this later enabled Israel to help mediate between the factions.

It should be noted that the tightening of relations with the Lebanese Durze has aroused arguments and deliberations in the political-defense establishment. Political sources are wondering whether we are not witnessing the beginning of a new relationship and the end of an old one. It is believed by the defense establishment that those who advocated relations with the Druze were right. I was further told last night that the Druze's struggle is reminiscent of our war of independence; their motivation is higher than that of the Christians, time is on their side, and because the balance of power in the field has been realized, it was decided to strengthen relations with them.

The Americans have recently submitted several arguments to Israel about the aid it is extending to the Druze. The United States argued that Israel allows the Druze to move fighting materiel from the Syrian-controlled areas in Lebanon to the Ash-Shuf Mountains. Another argument leveled at Israel was that it allows Druze in the IDF- controlled areas to open fire in the direction of Beirut. After looking into the matter, Israel told the United States: There has never been such a thing. It is believed in the defense establishment that the arguments originally came from Amin al-Jumayyil's government.

It was further noted that Israel's main goal is to prevent terrorist acts in the future and that any element willing to assist this cause is welcome. According to sources in the defense establishment, relations with the Christians were not affected by the tightening of relations with the Druze. Referring to this, old-time commentators use to say: Time will tell.

Refugees Reach Sidon From Beirut, Ash-Shuf Mountains

TA101023 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Some 70,000 refugees who had escaped from Beirut and the Ash-Shuf Mountains are crowding into Sidon. Churches and charity organizations in southern Lebanon are organizing aid activities for the refugees. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the regional hospitals are continuously receiving wounded people from the Ash-Shuf Mountains, mostly Christians. Our correspondent has learned that following Israeli contacts with Druze leaders, the Druze allowed wounded Christians to be transferred to the south through areas under their control.

Arens Tours Sidon

TA111924 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1908 GMT 11 Sep 83

["Defense Ministry Spokesman's Announcement" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Jerusalem, 11 Sep (ITIM) — Defense Minister Moshe Arens toured Sidon this afternoon and heard reports about the state of the refugees in the city and the arrangements made to receive them there.

The minister conferred with Sidon Mayor (Ahmad Qalash) and met Christian refugees who came from north of the Al-'Awwali River, aswell as the Red Cross representative in Sidon, (Peter Agloff).

The mayor asked the defense minister to permit naval traffic between Sidon and Beirut in view of the difficulties on land routes. The mayor said that there are thousands of refugees in the city, some of them living in private homes while others have taken refuge in public places. The refugees from villages in northern Lebanon recounted massacres by the Druze and said that only Israel could save them.

The Red Cross representative, who visited Dayr Al-Qamar 2 days ago, said there are some 25,000 Christian refugees there whose condition is gradually deteriorating. He said efforts should now be directed at achieving a general cease-fire. In the meetings, the defense minister promised that Israel would do everything possible to aid the refugees in Sidon. Minister Arens urged the mayor to appeal to him if he so desires.

The defense minister was accompanied by Commander of the Northern Command Major General Amir Drori and the coordinator of Israeli operations in Lebanon, Uri Lubrani.

Christian Refugees Continue to Flow to North

TA110931 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0927 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Refugees escaping the battlefields in Lebanon are continuing to arrive in northern Israel all the time. Our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz reports that several Christian families even reached Haifa, where they were received by their family members in Israel.

Lebanese Seek Asylum, Fly From Ben-Gurion Airport

TA111216 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Several hundreds of Lebanese reached the Rosh Haniqra border crossing point at noon. Our correspodnent Yo'el Dar reports that some of them are asking for temporary asylum in Israel while others hope to take off to Europe from the Ben-Gurion Airport. A special El Al station was opened at Rosh Haniqra.

The ITIM correspondent reports from the Ben-Gurion Airport that less than 10 Lebanese flew from there.

Lebanese Refugees Allowed To Stay Another Week

TA111826 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] The Israeli authorities have agreed to permit dozens of Lebanese to remain in Israel for another week. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that the visitors arrived last week, but they are now afraid to go back to their villages in view of the fighting.

Terrorists' Return to Beirut May Be Prevented

TA120620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Minister Ari'el Sharon has said that although only a few hours remain, it is still possible to prevent the terrorists' return to Beirut by using the multinational force. Minister Sharon told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that Israel must strengthen Haddad's forces in southern Lebanon at once, demand the stationing of UN observers between the IDF and the Syrian Army,and leave the coastal road open to IDF patrols in order to prevent terrorist concentrations along it.

Peres Calls For Strengthening Haddad's Forces

TA120616 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres has called for the strengthening of southern Lebanese militia leader Sa'd Haddad's forces as a way to guarantee the security of Israel's northern border.

[Begin recording] [Peres] The basic problem in Lebanon is of a political character and not a military one and no foreign army is really in a position to solve the internal problems of Lebanon. We should have been concerned with the only issue that is important to us, namely, the security of the northern part of Israel and this can be achieved only by reinforcing and augmenting the forces of Major Haddad. The sooner we do it the better off weshall be.

[Unidentified correspondent] How long do you envisage Israeli forces remaining at the Al-'Awwali?

[Peres] For the period which is necessary to reorganize the Haddad forces, namely, a matter of weeks, surely not of months and surely not of years. [end recording]

IDF Should 'Not Intervene'

TA111718 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Shim'on Peres believes that the IDF should get out of Lebanon within 3 months and return to the international border. During these 3 months, Israel should help organize Sa'd Haddad's forces in southern Lebanon. Peres told our correspondent Gavi Zohar that, in his opinion, there should no longer be any mention of red lines in Lebanon. The IDF should not intervene in the war there because that is a Lebanese affair, Peres said.

Communications Minister Criticizes U.S.

TA101537 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1525 GMT 10 Sep 83

["Communications Ministry Spokesman's Announcement" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Jerusalem, 10 Sep (ITIM) — The Americans have played quite a substantial part in consolidating the concept of a new order in Lebanon, and judging by the declarations made by the U.S. leaders last year, it appeared as though the matter constituted a U.S. interest. There were highly powerful advocates of this thesis in the United States who are now standing idly by while the bloodshed takes place in Lebanon. This was stated over the holidays by Communications Minister Mr Mordekhay Tzipori to the IDF Radio's "Strategic Depth" program. The minister said that while the Soviets have proved their credibility to their allies in the form of the military and political support they have given the Syrians, the Americans have been shown to be impotent. The predicament and capability of the Americans and their Marine forces in Lebanon today will have a marked impact on the entire Western world.

Tzipori said that the primary and most important outcome of the war in Lebanon is the great blow the terrorists have suffered by the destruction of their infrastructure, and the lesson they have learned is that any additional attempt to harm Israel might bring further catastrophes upon them. The minister also emphasized the great achievement of last year as the fact that Egypt, which had previously been the main force fighting against Israel, has proved that it is abiding by every point of the peace treaty.

Arens Interviewed on Political, Security Issues

TA091347 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1005 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Interview with Defense Minister Prof Moshe Arens by Shim'on Schiffer and Shmu'el Tal on the occasion of the Jewish New Year; date and place not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Schiffer] Mr Defense Minister, we hear about the fighting in Lebanon. As expected, everything is happening, the Druze and Christians are fighting one another, and reports are already reaching us about possible Syrian involvement. Does Israel have a red line from the point of view of Syrian involvement in Lebanon?

[Arens] We are very sorry about events in Lebanon which, to my regret, were anticipated. This is a tragedy, a human tragedy first and foremost. Christians and Druze are being killed, and the knowledge of these killings is painful to us. In our assessment, this is aimless annd pointless killing, but this happens, this is the Middle East.

In answer to your question, I must tell you that generally speaking I do not believe in the red line doctrine. Generally, I try not to adhere to doctrines. Doctrines usually toughen your position and can often lead you to a situation where your maneuverability is limited, and you end up doing things which are better avoided. Therefore, in this case too, I do not think it would be wise if we drew or declared red lines.

[Schiffer] Syrians in the areas which the IDF is evacuating, Syrian aid to the Druze — what does this mean from the point of view of Israel's possible reaction?

[Arens] We do not want to see Syrians in the areas we vacated. At this stage, we do not see Syrians in the vacated areas, although it is clear to us, just as it was clear prior to the withdrawal, that the Syrians are acting to topple Amin Al-Jumayyil's regime. They are acting to bring back anarchy, bloodshed, civil war, and terror to Lebanon, and especially to Beirut. I think all of us have agreed that the means we possess to prevent the Syrians from achieving these goals, the IDF's presence in the Beirut area, is a means we do not want to use. We are not prepared to pay the price for the use of this means. This would be a bloody price. It would cost us human lives and economic resources. Since our assessment is that we can guarantee the safety of the Galilee residents without being near Beirut, we decided to leave the Beirut environs.

[Tal] Tomorrow, if the Syrians decide to carry out their threat of giving more support to the Druze and begin to advance toward Beirut — and now that the IDF has left the Ash-Shuf Mountains and cannot help the traditional allies, the Christians — how will we curb this Syrian expansion, if at all?

[Arens] If you ask me what we will do in this or that case, if there is one kind of advance or another, I think that you yourself understand that it would not be wise today, under the present circumstances, for me to announce, on the eve of the Jewish New Year, exactly what we will do in one case or another.

[Tal] Let me pinpoint things: Will Israel allow the Druze to overcome the Christians? Will Israel let the Christians collapse, and reports reaching us today say that the Christians are indeed collapsing in several places? Take Bhamdun for example: There are reports of atrocities having taken place there, and that the Christians are losing control there.

[Arens] There is a grave problem regarding atrocities, first and foremost. Perhaps atrocities are not considered important matters when one talks of strategic interests, but at least for us in Israel, atrocities worry and trouble us, and this holds true for places around the world. To be honest, I must say there is fear of atrocities in both directions. Again, this is the Middle East; people are murdered here. Christians murder Druze, and Druze murder Christians, and so on and so forth. We would surely like to act to prevent such things. I assume this desire is shared by others all over the world. The Americans and I assume the entire Western world wants and should want to adopt measures to prevent these atrocities. I think that whatever is done, whatever can be done in this direction, cannot be done by Israel only. Action must be taken jointly. Saying that atrocities do not interest those who are not prepared to go to war is like saying that the downing of the South Korean airliner by the Soviets does not interest the United States since the United States is not prepared to go to war over this incident. Well, one should not go to war so easily, and we will not go to war so easily because people get killed in wars. But I would say that the criterion, the objective — and I said this at the beginning of our talk — in fact our exclusive criterion is the lives of our people, and it cannot be otherwise.

[Schiffer] The IDF soldiers have deployed along the new Al-'Awwali line, and we have seen their joy about this. When one of the IDF commanders in the region was asked how long the IDF would stay on the new line, he said this is a matter of weeks. How long, in your estimation, will the IDF remain along the new line?

[Arens] I cannot answer you on the basis of the calendar, since the problem is not one of so many days or months. Normally when you carry out an action you estimate the length of time necessary for this, and you can then name a date when it is expected to be over. The situation here is different. We will leave the Al-'Awwali line and return to the Metulla-Rosh-Haniqra line when we feel sure that terrorist forces, elements hostile to Israel, will not flow into the vacated region, that the element that controls the region — I assume the Lebanese regime, or perhaps a different regime of locals — will be able to establish order in the region and prevent attacks on the Galilee residents. The moment we are convinced that this is the case, we will mount the armored personnel carriers, the tanks, and jeeps and leave the region.

[Schiffer] Does the condition of the Syrians' and PLO terrorists' exit not exist any longer?

[Arens] At the moment, I am talking about the Al-'Awwali, and this is the western sector of Lebanon. You are asking me about the eastern sector. Well, as you know, there we have not moved at all, and I think that there too our considerations are clear. There is a certain zone in the Lebanese Al-Biqa', the zone which is in the 40-km framework and in which anything that happens can affect the physical security of the people who live in Metulla or Qiryat Shemona. We will not move from there before we are certain that the element that replaces us is not terrorist or hostile, but a friendly element on which we can rely.

I said a few minutes ago that it is clear to us that the Syrian regime, the Syrian ruler or dictator, Al-Asad, wants to overthrow the Lebanese regime, wants to overthrow Amin al-Jumayyil's regime. The Syrian presence in Lebanon gives him a lever with which to do this. If he manages to take over all of Lebanon, and this is his goal, this is what he will do, of course. In this equation, as far as Al-Asad is concerned as to whether to stay in Lebanon or comply with those demands only recently made by Amin Al-Jumayyil that Al-Asad pull his forces out of Lebanon, the IDF's presence in Lebanon, in the Al-Biqa' region, carries considerable weight. Therefore, I would say that as long as we assess that the Lebanese region, the U.S. Administration, and we are prepared and want to cooperate to bring about the Syrians' withdrawal from Lebanon, this will be a consideration we will take into account.

[Tal] Mr Arens, do you still abide by the version, by the remarks you have made on quite a few occasions, that we coordinated our activities in Lebanon with the Americans all along; or is it possible to say now, in light of what has happened — the pressures or requests, if you like — that this was coordination wtihout a choice or, if you like, a surrender to U.S. dictates?

[Arens] I believe this description is far from the reality and has no logical basis. Let us talk about that coordination, those requests, not pressures, by the Americans in recent weeks. When we decided on the redeployment, and when we examined the processes necessary for its implementation, we reached the conclusion that the redeployment would take place some time in October. When we checked things more closely we saw we could in fact advance the date to the end of August. When we reached the conclusion that it was doubtful that our continued stay in the region between the end of August to October would lead to a settlement between the Druze and the Lebanese regime — which, in our opinion, was absolutely necessary to prevent the current fighting — when we concluded that the continued stay would be of no use, we said we would leave at the end of August. All the while we invested great efforts to bring about a dialogue, since we wanted, out of an Israeli, not a U.S. interest, there to be no fighting in the region, for quiet to prevail. When we were on the point of withdrawal — I read in the press that we delayed the withdrawal three times at U.S. request, and according to this people probably think we delayed the withdrawal for 3 months — we postponed it twice, in fact, and the entire duration of the delay was 1 week. When envoy McFarlane arrived for the first time, he too was involved in those attempts at a dialogue. He said: Look, there is still some chance; let me have another few days and a settlement may be possible. There was no U.S. pressure here; this was in our interest. We told ourselves that if there is any chance to prevent this fighting, we should allow a few more days.

[Tal] However, all that time the army talked of a withdrawal as soon as possible and pressured for the exit to be without delays.

[Arens] Let me complete my answer: You are talking about a different army than the one I know. Ifyou are talking in the chief of staff's name, then you are telling me things I have never heard from the chief of staff. Therefore, you will excuse me but I cannot accept this. I greatly honor and respect this chief of staff, our chief of staff, Lieutenant General Moshe Levi. Since we started working together, I let him understand he should feel completely free to express his opinion to me. And I am telling you that during the entire period of our cooperation, including the last 2 weeks, he has not come to me and pressured me to get out of Lebanon. I am really surprised that you are telling me this, since it cannot be true. Now, when the Americans came the first time and said a settlement might be reached within a few days, we considered the matter and said o.k. This was in our interest, not the U.S. interest. When, after those 3 days, an appeal was made the second time — this time via a Reagan letter to the prime minister, again based on the same claim that they might, in another few days, bring about a settlement and prevent the fighting — again, out of our own interests, nobody else's, we said we would give it another chance. The delay was a week long.

The redeployment was implemented in excellent order, I would say. Nobody was hurt during the redeployment period. This too, incidentally, was a result of the ties we formed with the local population, both Druze and Christians. To our great regret, they have not reached a settlement. As a result, when we were approached for the third time with the request to allow another few days, our assessment was that this would be useless this time. It was clear to us that in the coming days, perhaps even in the coming week or 2 weeks, this settlement would not be reached. Therefore,we left, and this was according to our interests, nobody's else's.

[Schiffer] With your permission, let us go to another complicated subject: Judaea and Samaria and the Israeli presence in these areas. In recent months the state of security in Judaea and Samaria has calmed down, but at the same time voices have increasingly been heard about the possibility of a Jewish underground in Judaea and Samaria. The former head of Shin Bet, Avraham Ahituv, wrote that the settlements in Judaea and Samaria are a psychological hothouse for Jewish terrorism. Do you agree with this?

[Arens] No, I do not, nor do I agree with the fact that people who are released from the IDF or from the intelligence community take off their uniforms and go out to the public with one or another comment, report, or assessment which, theoretically at least, is based on the experience they haveaccumulated and the information they and only they possess. I think it is not good, this is a faulty practice, and the public may draw the wrong conclusions from this. If you had asked me whether I think that there are lawbreakers among the Jewish settlers in Judaea and Samaria, and whether it is a problem to enforce the law, to locate, identify, capture, and penalize them, I would say yes, certainly. Just as there is a problem with lawbreakers in Tel Aviv — this is a different problem of course — so we have a problem enforcing the law in Judaea and Samaria. We frequently think that this problem exists only amongthe Arab residents, since their illegal acts are the most outstanding and frequent — those who throw stones at vehicles on Judaea and Samaria roads are not Jews; they are mostly Arab residents or youths — but I am convinced and we have also captured a number of people, that there are lawbreakers among the Jewish residents.

[Schiffer] But is there no underground there?

[Arens] Look, an underground is perceived as a relatively large, organized body which acts continuously and not in a sporadic manner, with certain objectives. I would not say that we have a large framework which is active underground in a continuing and ongoing manner.

[Schiffer] Let me perhaps put it a bit differently: Do the security forces, all their branches, enjoy freedom of action today to investigate and try to find the perpetrators of the act in Hebron against the Islamic College there? Are there presently no limitations being imposed on the security forces regarding any sector — even the Jewish sector and even if it should evince positions close to those that the Cabinet represents today — in carrying out their duty?

[Arens] First of all, before I answer this question, it is worth explaining to the listeners the limitations that affect me: I am not the person in charge of all the security services. I am the political echelon personality responsible for the IDF, with ties with the security forces too, but I am not authorized to give them instructions. At any rate, regarding all those people to whom I am authorized to give orders and instructions, and certainly regarding all those people before whom I present my opinion, all of these people have heard me say that in my opinion — and you asked about the murder in the Islamic College — everything we can do should be done to locate the murderers, irrespective of their ethnic or religious background.

[Tal] [Former Mossad head] Isar Har'el has said that if the Cabinet, or the prime minister, had issued an order that secret measures be employed involving groups of Jews in Judaea and Samaria, it would perhaps have been possible to find out things it is impossible to find out today. Do you agree with this view, or do you possess different information?

[Arens] Even if I could, which is not the case, I am not at liberty to tell you precisely what measures should be employed, but I think that if you are interested in finding out my opinion and approach to the matter, then I have already told you: In my opinion — and this is an opinion I have voiced and it is not merely a matter of opinion — everything should be done to locate the perpetrators.

[Tal] What kind of effect would this entire affair, and the whole public debate on this issue, have on the possibility of there being greater scrutiny, or perhaps limitations imposed, on the transfer of arms as part of the Judaea and Samaria settlements' regional defense from now on?

[Arens] At this stage we have imposed no limitations. We certainly face a problem. Incidentally, in many respects that is a countrywide problem. In other words, the moment a large part of the population walks around with arms — and this is true forIsrael, on this side of the Green Line as well, because of the military service in both regular and reserve duty — the fear naturally rises as to whether these arms will not be used illegally. There have been instances in which people have sold arms, or transferred arms, or used the arms to solve some underworld problems. We have seen that conflicts are being resolved with the help of arms which undoubtedly come from the IDF. All in all, I believe we can give ourselves, the Israeli citizens, very high marks on this. I do not know if there is any other country in the world where one would be able to distribute arms the way we do, to the public at large, where the level of problems that crop up as a result is as small as ours. We do have a unique problem in Judaea and Samaria. I believe no one would suggest that the Jewish settlers in Judaea and Samaria walk around without arms. This is dangerous. There was a Knesset debate and I think it was [MAPAM] MK Tzaban who said that the arms should be taken away from the settlers, whereas I said no. That was a period of public disorder, with many instances of stonethrowing. I said: If you travel throughout Judaea and Samaria,my recommendation is that you should be armed; otherwise you are endangering yourself. Therefore, the presence of arms among the inhabitants is necessary, a must. This is true under the present circumstances, and I hope we get to the stage when this is no longer necessary, when one is able to travel in Judaea and Samaria just like one travels from Haifa to Tel Aviv, with no need for arms.

[Schiffer] Prof Arens, in order to allow for such a situation, in which it is possible to travel in Judaea and Samaria without arms: You have recently begun holding contacts with Judaea and Samaria personalities. What exactly do you offer them?

[Arens] I do not offer anything beyond an expression of my desire to find a way for Jews and Arabs to live in peace in Eretz Yisra'el, and particularly in Judaea and Samaria. And I must tell you that in most of my meetings, I have found common ground. This is not to say that there is an identity of views about the ultimate solution, regarding the final status these territories should be given. However, nearly all those who met with me, of the Arab inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria, either opened the conversation or else sometime during the meeting said: We understand that Jews and Arabs are destined to live together, and therefore we must find a way to live together in peace.

I told nearly all of them — and they know my views, which I do not conceal — that I believe ultimately that Israeli sovereignty should be imposed on Judaea and Samaria. At the moment we are not at liberty to do so, because of the undertakings we committed ourselves to at Camp David. But if we indeed manage to implement all the articles of the Camp David accords and there is autonomy, followed by negotiations over the final status, then if I have a say I will state this position — as Prime Minister Menahem Begin said even before this. Then we will declare Israeli sovereignty over Judaea and Samaria.

However, even though my opinions are well known, what is clear is that the final arrangement will not be attainable in the near future. At best, it will take some time. Usually the solution of political disputes takes a long time; all the more so in the Middle East. We can point to all these disputes and show that they have been going on now for hundreds of years. So if we are cognizant of the fact that it will still take a long time to resolve the dispute and reach a solution satisfactory to everyone, or most of the people, if we realize this, then let us find a way, in the meantime, to live in peace and good order with each other. I think there is understanding on this.

[Tal] Mr Arens, which, then, is the Palestinian state? Is it Jordan?

[Arens] Ostensibly this is a simple question, which requires a simple answer; yet we Israelis know that it is not all that simple. Who are the Palestinians, as you call them? I presume that to the extent that there is a Palestinian entity, a Palestinian nation — but certainly not to the same degree that there are Frenchmen and Italians and Englishmen, or what is called in English nation states [last two words in English, followed by Hebrew translation] the way they exist in West Europe — this has yet to come about in the Middle East. They may occur. But after all, if we have on the map today Syria and Iraq and Lebanon, this is a result of lines drawn on the map after World War I. Earlier, there was no Syrian people; there was no Iraqi nation. So is there a Jordanian people? The same lines also determined what is a Palestinian. Palestine is what the mandate was called which the League of Nations granted Britain at the time, with the purpose of establishing a Jewish state on that territory. That mandate, those lines, included Israel within the Green Line, Judaea and Samaria, Gaza, and all of Transjordan. I assume every child in Israel knows this. So if there are Palestinian people, they are the Arabs who lived in that area and heir offspring. Therefore, certainly Jordan is a Palestinian state. There is no Jordanian nationality: When was it born, where did it come from? One could even say that King Husayn is not a Palestinian, in the sense that his family came from what is today Saudi Arabia, but the population in Jordan is Palestinian to all intents and purposes. Therefore there is a Palestinian state. I have never heard a demand for two countries: East Palestine and West Palestine; or that there are two nations: west Palestinian and east Palestinian. The conflict — which exists and cannot be ignored — is over the territory, the desire to have Palestinian sovereign control not end with the Jordan River, but that it be expanded up to the Green Line. When there was control over the Green Line, as was the case for 19 years, the demand was not to end it before the Mediterranean. This, then, is what the dispute is all about.

[Schiffer] Aside from being in charge of the Defense Ministry, you are also a political figure. In the last few days you were prevented from participating in the political game of competing for the post Menahem Begin era.

[Arens] But I did participate; I voted.

[Schiffer] That is correct, but not as a contender. One of the competitors, Minister David Levi, said after the competition that seven people had turned against one. Did you join the others in blocking David Levi in order to permit you, in future, to compete for the post of prime minister on behalf of the Herut Movement?

[Arens] Definitely not. I have no such ambition. I am not thinking about this, which is why I am not preparing for it, and this is why I see no reason to block the way of any one personality. I voted in this competition, I was one of nearly 800 people who voted. I think it is wrong to say that seven people opposed David Levi, whom incidentally I highly admire, and I think he knows this is my attitude toward him. He is a man who has achieved very much. It was not seven against one; it was, if I am not mistaken, 430 versus 302.

[Schiffer] He meant seven ministers against one minister.

[Arens] I think the right figure is the final outcome: 430, as far as I know, against 302.

[Schiffer] Do you not see yourself competing for the premiership in the future?

[Arens] No, not at all.

[Tal] Mr Arens, do you believe Yitzhaq Shamir will be able to form a government?

[Arens] I think so. There is nothing certain in politics, especially not in the Israeli political scene which is so complex, with the small parties and the need to establish coalitions. These, incidentally, are things that are so different in the Israeli regime compared to the American presidential system. There is nothing certain in this process, but the way it looks now, I think Yitzhaq Shamir's chances of forming a coalition are good.

[Tal] Do you foresee the possibility of a national unity government?

[Arens] I crtainly support the establishment of a national unity government headed by Yitzhaq Shamir, and the Likud.

[Schiffer] Even at the price of giving up the defense portfolio?

[Arens] I would say that in my opinion, we should be prepared to make broad concessions. If this is feasible, it cannot be otherwise. One cannot expect the Alignment to be asked to join a government headed by the Likud in which it receives only a few marginal portfolios devoid of any impact. If it transpires that they show a desire to join the government, although I cannot see this at the moment, then no doubt we will be required to give them senior and important portfolios, and I am certainly ready to contribute my share to this complicated business.

I am afraid they will not join. I would like to emphasize one reason, which I think is important, why they will not join, why they have put themselves in a deadend situation: After all, the Likud received more votes than the Alignment. Therefore, naturally, it formed the Cabinet, and a Likud member had to be the prime minister. Later the Alignment procured [rakhash] two knesset Members from the Likud. In my opinion this is a foul phenomenon, and this should never constitute a precedent, because God knows what would happen to the Israeli democracy if after the voter casts his ballot people can be bought, and the division of the Knesset elements and factions turns out to be completely different from what the voter wanted. As a result of this purchase of the two Knesset members, Shim'on Peres currently claims that his faction, the Alignment, is larger, and I believe it is very difficult for him to agree to have a Likud-led national unity government, rather than one led by him.

[Tal] Mr Arens, what are we to expect this coming year in terms of defense. What is anticipated, what are the threats to Israell from the outside, and perhaps the question that is most intriguing of all: Do we foresee a war next year?

[Arens] Undoubtedly you know the famous saying by Sam Goldwyn that predicting the future is very complex, and prophesying the future is particularly difficult. To predict the future in the Middle East is something I would not advise annyone to do or risk. Could anyone foresee today's events 2 or 3 years ago, or predict the events of 2 or 3 years ago 10 years ago? We tend to forget, and this may be a Freudian symptom, that the Middle East is particularly volatile, a difficult area especially in the eyes of the United States. When I was ambassador, I told the U.S. public that it was justified in not comprehending and knowing the region, and that there was a great difference between the U.S. midwest and the Middle East. The two are simply totally different. Instability is something which characterizes this region, as well as hostility, brutality, fanaticism, the willingness to go to war, and absence of respect for human life, as much as we value it in our society. Therefore I would say that no doubt we will face security challenges. There is an unprecedented arms race. Over the last few years the Arab world has prospered as a result of the oil price rise, as a result of which the Arab armies have gained in power in an unprecedented fashion, with Soviet and U.S. arms as well as equipment from West Europe. Even the relatively poor Arab countries, such as Syria and Jordan, have been receiving immense financial resources from the Saudis and the Kuwaitis. This exemplifies the great paradox that the Syrians purchase arms in the Soviet Union, and those who pay for it are the Saudis. Therefore there is no question that next year, too, as well as in the years thereafter — as I would say, if one is to be a realist — we will have to be part of this race, will have to face this challenge of the increasing power and strength of the Arab armies, certainly in terms of the types and quantity of arms. We will have to provide the solution to this in quality. I believe we can do this in the modern technology era. The human factor is currently more important than ever before, and we have it. However, we will nonetheless have to withstand this economic struggle. In quiet times it is not military combat but an economic struggle, and I say this because there is now an ongoing argument over the defense budget. As we have done in the past, we must be prepared to allocate to defense what it must have in order to guarantee our security.

ALGERIA

Reportage on Visit of French Premier Mauroy

Arrives in Algiers

LD101540 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] The French premier, Pierre Mauroy, arrived this morning in Algiers bearing a message from French President Francois Mitterrand to President Chadli Benjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN party. He was received at Houari Boumedienne International Airport by the prime minister.

Comments on Chadian Stance

LD102104 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The short visit by French Premier Pierre Mauroy, sent to President Chadli Bendjedid by President Mitterrand, has ended.

When asked about the French stance regarding the situation in Chad, Mr Pierre Mauroy stated the following:

[Begin Mauroy recording] We wish to maintain the unity and sovereignty of Chad, the integrity of its territory. The Algerian (?authorities) strongly stressed the necessity to consider that the frontiers of Chad are frontiers of a state and must be considered as such. If they are not, one could arrive at events of extreme magnitude and political destabilization in Africa.

It is because of this view that we want negotiations. And we think that negotiations should start. They should be based on the Organization of African Unity and the efforts currently being made by the president of the OAU. This is the opinion of the prime minister and the Government of Algeria. This opinion has been explained by the prime minister, the foreign minister [words indistinct] during long talks which your president was kind enough to hold with me. We are not here to impose any solution whatsoever. I think that a reply must be made by the Chadians and that it will result from the negotiations. It will result from what the Chadians will decide. [end recording]

President Receives Mauroy

LD111218 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, this afternoon received at the presidency of the republic French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, who carried to the president of the republic a message from Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic.

The meeting was attended by members of the Political Bureau: Brother Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, prime minister, and Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, foreign affairs minister. Political talks were held this morning between Brother Mohamed Ahmed Abdelghani, prime minister, and Pierre Mauroy, the French prime minister. An atmosphere of friendship prevailed during these talks, which covered the bilateral relations between the two countries as well as the situation prevailing in Africa and the Middle East.

Taking part in these talks on the Algerian side were Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister; Abdelhamib Brahimi, minister of planning and territorial organization; Jamal Houhou, Algerian ambassador to France, and Sakfali, secretary general of the Prime Ministry. On the French side were Messrs Garcia, adviser at the Prime Ministry; Garia, advisor at the Elysee Palace; Bruno (?Doli), adviser at the Foreign Ministry; and Guy Georgy, French ambassador in Algiers.

The French prime minister on the other hand left Algiers this afternoon after a one-day visit. He was seen off by brother Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the Political Bureau and Prime Ministry. Before leaving Algiers the French prime minister said that his talks with the Algerian officials had been fruitful and constructive, and passed in an atmosphere of friendship. He added that these talks had touched upon bilateral and international issues, particularly the situation in Chad, Lebanon, and the Western Sahara.

Makes Statement, Returns Home

LD111039 Algiers Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Mr Pierre Mauroy, French prime minister, returned to Paris yesterday evening at the end of a visit during which he was received by President Chadli Bendjedid, to whom he delivered a message from Francois Mitterrand.

In a declaration to the press before his departure, Mr Pierre Mauroy evoked President Chadli Bendjedid's forthcoming visit to France and described relations between the two countries as warm. He also added that these relations will be reexamined during the official visit he will make to Algeria next month. Mr Mauroy also indicated that the problem of immigration into France and French nationals' links in Algeria were reviewed during the talks with the Algerian leaders.

On international issues Mr Pierre Mauroy spoke of Chad, Lebanon, and Western Sahara. On Chad, the French prime minister declared that the main aim of his visit was to inform the Algerian Government of France's policy on Chad. After recalling that envoys had been sent to other capitals, he stressed that France [word indistinct] in Algiers [word indistinct]. The French prime minister came to inform President Chadli Bendjedid and the Algerian Government of the French stand.

On Lebanon, Mr Mauroy made clear that France's stand rests on the principle of respect for Lebanon's integrity and sovereignty. He said the recent developments in Lebanon are due to divergences between the Lebanese themselves. Finally, on the Western Sahara Mr Mauroy recalled the OAU's decisions and thought that they could lead to a solution to this problem.

Polish Minister of Foreign Trade Leaves Algiers

LD111551 Algiers APS in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Algiers, 10 Sep (APS) — The Polish minister of foreign trade and one of the two chairmen of the Algerian- Polish joint committee, Tadeusz Nestorowicz yesterday left Algiers after a 3-day working visit. He was seen off at Houari Boumediene International Airport by the member of the FLN Central Committee and minister of higher education and scientific research, Abdelhak Rafik Berarhi.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Beninese Foreign Minister

LD101610 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution received Mr Tiamiou Adjibade, the minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Benin, who handed him a message from President Kerekou. President Kerekou in his message to the leader, has affirmed, in the name of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin, and in the name of the Executive Council and the people of Benin, affirmed the complete support for the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. President Kerekou also affirmed the complete support of his country for the struggle of the Libyan Arab people for preserving his freedom, protecting the higher ideals and his firm stance against the imperialism which is taking the situation in Chad as an excuse to escalate its provocations against Libya as the progressive country in Africa, and because Libya constitutes an obstacle against the imperialist expansion.

The president of the People's Republic of Benin explained that America and the colonialist countries are looking for the chance for a completely local conflict, and they have rushed to take advantage of Chad, which is torn by internal disputes and conflicts, hastening to internationalize the conflict in order to preserve their influence and control over the region by supplying the agents, such as Hissein Habre, with weapons and equipment.

Benin Foreign Minister Leaves

LD111812 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli 11 Sep (JANA) — Tiamiou Abjibadem, the Benin minister of foreign affairs, left Tripoli this afternoon after a visit to the Jamahiriyah during which he handed the brother leader of the revolution a message from President Ahmad Kerekou.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Letter From Upper Voltan Leader

LD091037 Tripoli JANA in English 0825 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqidah 2, Sept 9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution received a letter from Captain Thomas Sankara, head of the Revolutionary Council in Upper Volta, in which he expressed the deep feelings of the Upper Voltan people towards the Arab Libyan people confirming his country's solidarity with Jamahiriyah's people in their struggle against imperialism. He added that the two brotherly people will continue their efforts for achieving their joint aspirations for dignity, happiness and freedom.

Saudi General Staff Chief Arrives 10 September

LD110730 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Sep (JANA) — General Muhammad Salih al-Hamad, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, arrived in Tripoli last night. Major al-Khuwaldi al-Humaydi, assistant chief of General Staff of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, met the Saudi guest and the accompanying delegation on their arrival.

Jabir Receives Saudi General

LD120734 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Sep (JANA) — Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, the general commander of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, received yesterday General Muhammad Salih al-Hammad, chief of the General Staff of the Saudi Arabian Armed Forces, and his delegation.

Lebanon's Walid Junblatt Arrives in Tripoli

LD120302 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Brother Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party in Lebanon, arrived in Tripoli tonight for a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Al-Kharrubi Meets With Kim Il-song 9 Sep

LD111554 Tripoli JANA in English 1754 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulhijja, Sept 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- President Kim Il-song of Democratic Korea met yesterday in Pyongyang with Brigadier Mustafa al-Kharrubi the chief of General Staff of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces currently attendingthe popular celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Korea from colonialism.

Brigadier Mustafa al-Kharrubi conveyed to President Kim Il-song greetings from the leader of the revolution Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and his best wishes for the friendly Koreanpeople for progress and prosperity. President Kim Il-song on hisside also expressed his appreciation and admiration for the leaderof the revolution and his brave militant stands as well as for theLibyan Arab people's brave stand in confronting imperialist and colonialist forces as well as their unlimited support for international liberation movements fighting for liberation and emancipation.

Ghanaian Delegation Departs Tripoli 8 Sep

LD091951 Tripoli JANA in English 0947 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulhijah 3, Sept 9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS-AGENCY — The secretary of the National Defence Committee in Ghana and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli last night

ending a visit to the Jamahiriyah during which they took part in the celebrations marking the 14th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

Statement on U.S., French Forces in Lebanon

LD102244 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1915 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, 10 September — The Popular Bureau for External Liaison today issued a statement in which it exposed the role of the American and French forces in Lebanon. It stressed that this role is a new crusade invasion aimed at enabling the isolationist and Christian forces to triumph over the Islamic and progressive forces in Lebanon. The Popular Bureau for External Liaison explained in the statement that this aggression is considered as a direct threat to Syria which stands behind the patriotic and progressive forces in the Lebanon. Here is the text of the statement:

The Popular Bureau for External Liaison has been following the aggressive actions of the so-called American and French multinational forces against the progressive and Islamic movement in Lebanon, and their direct and indirect threats to Syria which stands behind the patriotic and progressive movement in Lebanon. The Popular Bureau for External Liaison wishes to explain that the steadfastness of Syria is the symbol of the sons and pride of the Arab nation which rejects humiliation and surrender.

The Popular Bureau for External Liaison explains that the role of these American and French forces is a new crusade role aimed at enabling the isolationist and Christian forces triumph over the Islamic and progressive forces in Lebanon. The Popular Bureau for External Liaison declares that any threat to Syria is a threat to the security and peace of the Libyan Arab people who will stand up most forcefully against any aggression or threat to Syria. It also affirms its continuous support for the Islamic and progressive forces in the Lebanon.

JANA on Bush's Visit to North Africa

LD102256 Tripoli JANA in English 0803 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, Dhulhijjah 3, Sept 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — It was announced in Washington that Vice-President George Bush will tomorrow start a tour of some countries in North Africa. Speaking about this tour, Bush said that U.S. President Reagan is determined to help the forces of rebel Habre confront the alleged Libyan aggression. The U.S. official also talked of fabricated allegations against Jamahiriyah claiming that there are Libyan attempts to destabilise the region. Bush's statement was similar to the statements by U.S. Administration aimed at fuelling hostility against the Libyan Arab people and to rely on rebel Habre's lies as a justification for America's aggression against Libya. George Bush was referring to the start of a new stage of U.S. conspiracies against the Libyan people by pointing out alleged concern by America following Libyan attempts in Chad. This insinuation is enough to confirm that America once more wants to play its role of controller in the African Continent and wants to extend its aggression from Chad to Libya. It is also evidence of Reagan's protection of rebels in Ndjamena and his order to his forces to initiate suspicious activities to militarise the region and fuel the war in Chad.

Thus America reappears on the international scene to devise a dangerous game based on more vicious and more misleading matters so as to create trouble. The Libyan people were made aware by their leader that America is the biggest evil which must be stoned.

JANA on Habre's 'Mindless Attack' on France

LD111402 Tripoli JANA in English 1834 GMT 10 Sep 83

["Why is Renegade Habre Attacking His French Allies" — JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulhijja 3, Sept 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A feeling of growing despair is now looming over renegade Hissein Habre and his clique of killers and bastards with the growing feeling that their end is drawing closer as a result of the resolute march led by the popular revolutionary forces of the legitimate unified governemnt.

Renegade Hissein Habre has started losing confidence even in his closest advisers. He is also sensing that events surrounding him are pointing clearer to the fact that he lacks any legitimacy. Even France that is still supplying renegade Habre with soldiers, aircraft, military equipment and even mercenaries, feels that Habre has lost any claims to legitimacy and that he is now nothing more than the head of a gang that is exercising highway robbery. The French Government has no option but to admit the legitimacy of the resolute advance of the unified legitimate government that is thinking of nothing but the realisation of security and peace and the prevention of further tragedies resulting from the Chadian civil war.

As part of this feeling of despair and failure gripping the clique of renegade Habre in Ndjamena, the renegade yesterday and today strongly criticised France and the French President Francois Mitterrand. Renegade Habre also openly criticised the Organisation of African Unity whose plans and initiatives for solving the internal Chadian struggle he has consistently rejected.

French papers and the French news agency today carried reports of the verbal attack launched by renegade Habre against France and his calls on France to launch war operations against popular revolutionary forces. Political observers say this mindless attack by renegade Habre against France is a natural consequence of the growing feeling of despair gripping Habre, especially after the tremendous successes of the popular revolutionary forces.

MOROCCO

MAP Interviews Bush on Eve of Visit

LD101332 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, 10 Sep (MAP) — On the occasion of the official visit that Mr George Bush, the American vice president, will undertake tomorrow to Morocco, he gave an exclusive interview to MAP in which he talked about the existing excellent relations between the Kingdom of Morocco and the United States, and about the personality of His Majesty King Hassan II and his role in the international arena. Here is the text of the interview:

Question: Mr Vice President, what do you think of relations between the United States and Morocco?

Answer: I think that they are strong and of the utmost importance for the United States. We are pleased to see that Morocco shares this belief. The good relations that tie us with Morocco go back to 1777, and they are among the best of the bilateral relations that the United States has established with other countries.

Question: What is your assessment of the role of Morocco as a stabilizing element in the region of Northwest Africa and the African Continent?

Answer: I think Morocco has clearly underlined this stability, as it has become an example for other countries, even those that are not African. They see Morocco as a guiding light and view it as a country that is governed by calmness and stability. They also find in the person of King Hassan II, a leader whose penetrating opinions go beyond the African framework. Here, I must specifically emphasize the Middle East issue and the way His Majesty King Hassan II treated this issue after the Fes summit conference, especially how he led the Arab delegation that visited Washington and the role that his majesty has played in our bilateral relations and in respect to the ties that bind him to the U.S. President, who holds him in high esteem. Morocco has been able to occupy a unique position in the region and is now playing a leading and constructive role. But, let us go back to the Middle East issue, because it fits within a more comprehensive framework, and by that I mean East-West relations, and not the framework of the conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States. The matter goes beyond the Atlantic Ocean. We think that Morocco now shares this view with us, because [passage indistinct] as I listened to his majesty while he was talking to some Moroccans about this complicated issue, the Middle East issue.

The Moroccan monarch then must rush to help his friends, and I consider myself one of his friends, and the same applies to my country. His majesty represents a great power, and is playing a leading role for stability in the region of the Middle East. I am looking forward to meeting Moroccan officials to talk with them about this complex issue, the Middle East issue, especially as they have, on this subject, a broad and penetrating insight that qualifies them, in our opinion, to present the Arab outlook, in its totality, about this issue.

U.S. Vice President Bush Arrives 11 September

LD120140 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Excerpt] His Royal Highness the Crown Prince Sidi Muhammad and Her Royal Highness Princess Lalla Maryam welcomed the U.S. vice president and his wife, who arrived at Sale Civilian Airport at about 2200 tonight. The U.S. vice president was also welcomed by the Cabinet led by Premier Maati Bouabid, Speaker of the House of Deputies Ad-day Ould Sidi Baba, minister of royal households, Protocol and Chancellary General Mawlay al-Alawi and his majesty's advisers, Ahmad Binsudah and Muhammad Awwad, the ambassadors of the two countries, members of the diplomatic corps, the governor of Sale and a number of senior civilian and military personalitis and senior staff of the U.S. Embassy in Rabat. A unit of the Royal Guard saluted the U.S. vice president at the airport.

Abortive 'Mercenary' Operations Near Smara Reported

LD102301 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] The mercenaries tried to launch an attack in the direction of Smara during abortive operations carried out on 2, 3, and 9 September 1983. The Royal Armed Forces opposed all these attempts and stopped the attacks of the mercenaries. They inflicted heavy losses on them in men and equipment. The intervention of the Royal Armed Forces resulted in the destruction and burning of a large number of armor, tanks and vehicles which the mercenaries had used. Inside the destroyed equipment, 150 burnt corpses were counted. The mercenaries left another large number of dead in the battlefield . In addition, well over 300 of their ranks were injured. Thirty-seven were martyred and 46 wounded in the ranks of the Royal Armed Forces.

SUDAN

President Numayri on Local, Arab Affairs

JN111029 Khartoum SUNA in English 0915 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 11 (SUNA) — President Numayri, in a speech to the accompanying information mission while en route from Alexandria, said that the modifications made on the penal code had coincided with the changes in the structure of the judiciary. He added that modification of laws would continue and that the decisive justice was continuous action.

The president pointed out that the appointment of Daf'allah al-Hajj Yusuf as chief justice and ex-Chief Justice Salah Shabikah for the job of legal advisor to the president were governed by their competence and efficiency in legal affairs. He also said that former legal advisor to the President Dr. Hasan 'Abdallah at-Turabi was chosen as the president's assistant for foreign affairs with the purpose of consolidating Islamic method.

Elaborating on the modification introduced in the penal code the president said they were viewed as decisively deterrent to crime. He said that the penalty specified for theft crime was applicable to Muslims and non-Muslims as well. The president warned that the application of the new code necessitated the support of the information body and other bodies with functions relevant to the application of laws. The president in his speech to the information mission attributed the suffering of the people to the absence of justice.

Turning to energy problems, Numayri said plans for the coming stage aim at the provision of power up to a.d. 2000. He said studies were being conducted for the provision of energy from natural gas discovered in eastern Sudan, solar energy in northern Sudan, in addition to oil residue. The president said the firm to build the crude oil pipeline would be named this month. The Hamdab Dam would be built over the coming two years to produce 600 megawatts of electricity, he said, and added that additional electric engines would be installed in Khartoum and regional capitals.

Commenting on the new economic policy, President Numayri stated that it aimed at supporting the Sudanese pound to restore its power in the few coming months. He pointed to the increase in the rates of income in the Sudan and the accompanying increases in the rates of imported commodities consumption and price rocketing which led to the fall of the value of the Sudanese pound.

The president expressed his faith in the role played by Saudi Arabia in the restoration of the unity of the Arab ranks. The Kingdom's efforts in this regard are honourable but are not progressing as scheduled due to the current trend of changes in the Arab region. He said the differences among the Arab states and between the Palestinians had prompted some African states to restore relations with Israel. The president pointed to the previous role played by the Sudan in convincing African countries to sever relations with Israel. But, he added, the prevailing inter-Arab relations rendered it difficult for Sudan to play that role again.

'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib Leaves for Tunis

JN101630 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Sep (SUNA) — First Vice President Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib left here at 1200 today for Tunisia on a 4-day visit at the invitation of Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali. The first vice president's delegation comprises Muhammad al-Bashir al-Waqi, member of the Executive Bureau of the Central Command and minister of industry; Dr 'Uthman Sa'd Ahmad, minister of education and guidance; Salim Ahmad, minister of state for cooperation, commerce and supply; and Ahmad Muhammad Salih, director general of the Foreign Ministry's political affairs. Sudanese Ambassador in Tunis 'Abdallah Hasan Khadir will also join the delegation. The first vice president was seen off at Khartoum Airport by a number of ministers and senior officers as well as the Tunisian charge d'affaires in Khartoum.

FAN Command Council Member on Situation in Chad

JN091252 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Sep (SUNA) — Mahamat Nuri, Northern Armed Forces [FAN] Command Council member and personal envoy of Chadian President Hissein Habre, has asserted that the Chadian Government under Hissein Habre's leadership supports all initiatives for reconciliation and territorial integrity. He added that Libya must participate in these negotiations because the solution of the Chadian problem is not in the hands of Goukouni or (Kamougue).

In a statement to SUNA, Nuri asserted that Libyan participation in these negotiations would contribute to solving the Chadian problem, because the federal solution called for by some people cannot be achieved under the circumstances of the war which will lead to instability.

Nuri said that Libya has expansionist ambitions which it dreams of achieving not only in Chad, but in other areas in Africa. He pointed out that President Hissein Habre, who is from the Faya-Largeau district, the same district Goukouni comes from, seeks to safeguard and protect the Chadian territories from any aggression.

Nuri asserted that the Chadian people appreciate and respect the Sudanese people and leadership for their firm support for the Chadian people. He added that this gratitude is manifested in the message he conveyed to President Numayri from his brohter Habre this week, out of President Habre's belief in the need to acquaint President Numayri with the events taking place there so that his excellency would know what is taking place there before any other leader.

On the role of the French forces in Chad, Mahamat Nouri said that the Chadian Government requested French assistance in order to protect Chadian territory and unity against any Libyan interference and occupation. The French forces, however, defined a red line 40 km from the capital Ndjamena and did not participate with us in the fighting. He added that the size of French assistance is not as large as has been published or reported and that French planes are merely carrying supplies and foodstuffs to the French soldiers whose number ranges from 1,500 to 2,000.

Mahamat Nuri stressed that the Chadian Army can wage a war on the ground, but cannot confront Libyan planes or missiles without assistance from the countries which are friends of Chad and without sophisticated technological air defense means.

In reply to a question by SUNA on the preparation and training of the Chadian Army, Nuri said that the Chadian young people from both sexes, realizing the importance of safeguarding their homeland, have voluntarily enlisted for military training without being officially asked to do so by the Chadian Government.

Concluding his statement Nuri appealed to the countries which attended the Geneva conference on the Chadian problem in 1982 to provide the assistance which they had promised for Chad's reconstruction.

TUNISIA

Sudan's At-Tayyib Arrives, Speaks at Airport

LD111428 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] First Vice President of the Democratic Republic of Sudan 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib arrived in Tunisia. The distinguished guest seeks from this visit to bolster fraternal relations between Tunisia and fraternal Sudan. The Sudanese first vice president arrived at 1645 hours. He was welcomed by Premier

Mohamed Mzali and a number of government members and diplomats accredited to Tunisia.

The Sudanese first vice president, together with Mohamed Mzali, received a formation of the national army. After saluting the Sudanese and Tunisian flags, the Sudanese guest proceeded to the VIP lounge at the airport where he made the following statement:

In the name of God, the compassionate and the merciful. Peace and blessing be upon the Holy Prophet Muhammad and his family and companions.

We are paying this visit to this Islamic and honorable country Tunisia in response to the generous invitation entended to us by the brother Premier Mohamed Mzali. God willing, I will have the honor to pay a visit to His Excellency the great combatant, President Habib Bourguiba. I carry with me a message from his brother President Ja'far Numayri which deals with all the current political issues which concern the Arab and African areas.

I and the ministers who are members of the delegation are truly happy to come to Tunisia, the cradle of civilization and Islamic and Arabian heritage, in order to talk and negotiate about the problems and worries of two countries, our nation, and our continent. I am quite certain that this visit and the subjects we will be tackling will have a positive effect and strong reflections on our bilateral relations and on our Arab and Islamic nation.

I have come bearing the greetings and esteem of the Sudanese people to their brothers and Tunisian people, president, government, and people. I am certain that the events through which the (?world) is passing make it essential that we meet with the brothers to talk and consult, especially about our African Continent and how to ensure the safety of this continent, and about the OAU, which brings the people of thie continent together.

One of the reasons for this visit is to support the great and patriotic work Tunisia is doing in bringing the Arab Maghreb together. In the end this will lead to unity in this part of the dear homeland and it represents a basic program of Arab unity which we all seek and which is considered a strategic objective.

In conclusion, I thank Brother Mohamed Mzali and the other brothers for this warm and great welcome. I am certain that this visit, though for a short number of days, is important for the matters we will discuss, and it will greatly influence our bilateral relations, our African Continent, and our Arab nation.

Mzali on Lebanon, Chad Issues

LD111849 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Speech by Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, at dinner in Tunis on 10 September in honor of 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, first vice president of the Republic of Sudan — recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear guests, I am honored and pleased to welcome today dear Brother Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, first vice president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, and his great companions who have come from fraternal Sudan.

The international situation, and specifically in our Arab region and in the African arena, is increasingly becoming more critical. What is happening today in the grieviously deteriorating situation in Lebanon demands that we do our best to help this fraternal country overcome its troubles which have been prolonged for years. As we call on the Lebanese brothers to resort to reason and wisdom to achieve reconciliation, we call on the whole world to support the Lebanese people and to avoid widening the area of conflict so that the flames of war do not engulf the whole region. We think it is now time for the world to understand Israel's total responsibility for the escalation of tension in the Middle East, and for those who understand to take action and to stand up to the Zionists' continuous insistence on denying the rights of the Palestinian people, and to control their extravagant and depraved policies which are based on occupation, expansion, building settlements, and usurping the lands. No solution to the Middle East problem can be successful unless the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the PLO — their legitimate and only representative — are able to regain their legitimate right to establish their independent state on their territories.

Dear brothers, our concern for the Palestinian cause as the prime cause of our Arab nation, does not hide the problems which are faced by some regions of our dark continent. In this concern, we cannot but express the pain we feel for the sad events in Chad. This African country, which has long struggled to free itself from the burden of colonialism, has suffered the agony of civil war for many years, because of which it is on the verge of becoming a battlefield for the great powers. The Chadian brothers should resort to reason, resolve their disputes and stop wasting their energies so that they might remove the danger of war away from themselves and from the whole continent, and so that they might avoid the evils of defeat and the evils of the [word indistinct] foreign intervention, which for long centuries has been a major cause of its backwardness and misery. We, the Africans, should work through the OAU to help the Chadians overcome their disputes [words indistinct] and to extend a helping hand to our African brothers in the south of the continent who are still suffering the most horrible kind of racial Marxist colonialism. We must dedicate ourselves to combating this axis between Zionism and racialism which is threatening to destroy all the achievements of the Africans, gained through long years of struggle. If we do not destroy this axis now, it will grow stronger and its consequences will mushroom. Our belief in the need to encircle the disputes in our Arab world, in Africa and everywhere in the world, is not only supported by a political need. We cannot undertake our development and civil responsibilities in the shadows of a world governed by wars and disputes.

Foreign Minister Cites Stance on Lebanon

LD111318 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] In reply to a question concerning Tunisia's stand on the deterioration of conditions in Lebanon, Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi told TAP the following:

We are following with great concern the developments in the Lebanese arena. That great combatant His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba has expressed his deep concern over the deterioration of conditions in this fraternal country and the eruption to which matters have led, a sign that there will be more innocent victims, destruction, and ruin.

Once again, we appeal to the Lebanese brothers at this juncture in the interest of safeguarding Lebanon's sovereignty and unity of its soil to act reasonably and wisely, using the principles of tolerance and dialogue as guidelines, and to give priority to the more important issues so that Lebanon can legally restore the security and stability it desires.

While renewing its adherence to Lebanon's full sovereignty and territorial integrity and while denouncing all the Zionist plots which seek to fan the fire of sedition and to partition Lebanon, Tunisia believes security cannot be established in Lebanon unless its aspirations are met legally, without any external intervention. It appeals to the international community to contribute through constructive dialogue to containing the conflict in the interests of avoiding the escalation of the conflict and averting all the errors which can threaten Lebanon and the enitire area in the event of widening the war.

Turkish Foreign Minister Arrives on Official Visit

LD110751 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen arrived in Tunis yesterday evening on an official visit at the invitation of Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi. The Turkish guest said that he will discuss with Tunisian officials relations between the two countries. These relations have undergone numerous developments in the last 2 years. The Turkish minister said that cooperation between Tunisia and Turkey never ceased to strengthen since the visit of the Turkish prime minister to Tunisia and the visit of the Tunisian prime minister to Ankara. He noted that the interests of the two countries and their viewpoints are identical in regards to the development of the international situation.

Received by Bourguiba, Mzali

TA101940 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who is currently in Tunisia, was received by Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba and Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali. Economic relations were discussed during Turkmen's meeting with Mzali. The desire and determination to further develop relations in every field were stressed at the meeting. Turkmen also held a meeting with Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi. The talks between the two delegations, headed by their respective foreign ministers, dwelt on bilateral relations and various international problems. Views were exchanged regarding the Middle East, the developments in connection with the medium-range missiles that NATO wants to deploy in Europe, the situation following the downing of the South Korean airliner, relations with the EEC, and the Cyprus problem.

ETHIOPIA

CPSU's Rashidov Arrives for Revolution Anniversary

EA111902 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Comrade Sharafa Rashidovich Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo affirmed that his country places special emphasis on efforts to strengthen developing cooperation and bilateral relations in accordance with the agreements between the Governments of Socialist Ethiopia and the USSR, and between COPWE and the CPSU.

Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Supreme Council Presidium member and first secretary of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, disclosed this in a statement he gave to the Ethiopian News Agency on his arrival here this afternoon to attend celebrations marking the 9th anniversary of the Ethiopian people's revolution.

Leading a 16-man delegation, Comrade Rashidov was welcomed by Comrade Wubishet Dessie, Standing Committee member of the Provisional Military Council and COPWE Central Committee member, COPWE Central Committee members, and by Comrade Konstantin Fomichenko, Soviet ambassador to Socialist Ethiopia.

Senegalese Foreign Minister Arrives, To Deliver Message

LD111139 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Summary] Senegalese Foreign Minister Moustapha Niasse arrived in Addis Ababa today to deliver a special message to Mengistu Haile Mariam from Senegalese President Abdou Diouf.

Chad Radio Claim on Postponed Talks Rejected

EA111352 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1800 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Addis Ababa: The Ethiopian foreign minister, Ndugu Goshu Wolde, has described as outrageous and very unfortunate a claim by Chad radio that Ethiopia called for the indefinite postponement of a meeting of an ad hoc committee on the Chad-Libya dispute.

President Omar Bongo of Gabon, whose country chairs the six-nation committee set up by the OAU in 1977, postponed the meeting because member countries appeared unwilling to meet in Libreville 2 days ago as scheduled.

However, Chad blamed the Ethiopian leader, Ndugu Mengistu Haile Mariam, the current OAU chairman, for the postponement, claiming that the move manifestly reveals collusion between Ndugu Mengistu and Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

Lieutenant Colonel Goshu said the OAU chairman had no powers or responsibility to call for a meeting of an ad hoc committee. Lieutenant Colonel Goshu also recalled that Ndjamena had so far refused to respond to an initiative by the OAU chairman to send a fact-finding mission to Chad. The Chadian [as heard] had also rejected both the recommendations of the 19th OAU bureau and the Brazzaville declaration on a peace formula for the country. But he stressed that this would not deter the office of the OAU chairman from continuing all efforts to seek a lasting solution to the conflict.

EPLF Reports Plane Attack on Tokhombia

EA091409 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Black colonialist Abyssinia's warplanes are reported to have attacked Tokhombia in Eritrea on 1 September. The report issued today by the EPLF office in Mogadishu added that in the attack 10 civilians were killed and 34 people were injured. Most of the people killed and injured were women and children who had gathered in celebrating the 22d anniversary of the liberation struggle of the Eritrean people. The EPLF report adds that recently Abyssinian warplanes also attacked (Awako) town as well as villages in the combat regions of Halhal and Nakfa, eliminating many civilians.

EPLF Reports on Clash With Government Forces

EA111154 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Summary] In fighting between the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] and the Ethiopian forces on September on the right flank of the northeastern Sahel, (?22) Ethiopian soldiers were killed, 80 wounded, and 9 captured. Twenty-eight assorted weapons and a quantity of ammunition were also captured.

SOMALIA

Siad Barre Opens APU Executive Committee Meeting

EA111756 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Somali Democratic Republic president, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, this afternoon opened the 3-day African Parliamentary Union [APU] Executive Committee meeting at the People's Hall.

In his keynote speech at the opening, Challe Siad said since the union's objective is to strengthen cooperation and unity among African countries, it is imperative for Africa to understand its interests and at the same time face in unity the fight against colonialism, lethal weapons and other things that could set back the progress of the people of Africa. The president said Africa must liberate the African people who are still under colonialism and at the same time uphold the principles of human rights.

Challe Siad said although most African countries achieved their independence in the 1960's, it appears that of late some misunderstandings have been created among African countries by colonialists and their pawns whose aims are to fruistrate developments in those nations. The president said the independent African states have still to reach their goals in economic achievement, peace and stability in the African Continent and the strengthening of cooperation among themselves. He said those problems currently afflicting Africa are inherited from colonialism whose aim was to foster its personal interest.

With regard to the Horn of Africa issue, Challe Siad made it clear that present problems in the area are the fault of Abyssinia which is among the countries which divided Africa and which still colonizes the people of Western Somalia, Abo, Eritrea and others. The president added that the problem in the region is not that of annexation but of people fighting colonialism. He said more than 1 million refugees have fled their homes into the Somali Democratic Republic following intolerable killings, pillage and suppression inflicted by the black Abyssinian colonialists — a situation which has placed great strains on the country's economy. The president made it clear that tension and insecurity prevailing in the Horn of Africa have been aggravated by the open interference of foreign powers in the region who support the Abyssinian regime in suppressing African people struggling for self-determination, contrary to the UN Charter and international law.

The president said that since 1982 and up to now, the Abyssinian regime has been waging provocative attacks against the Somali Democratic Republic with the support of foreign powers. at this moment parts of the Somali Democratic Republic are still occupied by the Amharas. Nevertheless the Somali Democratic Republic people are ever ready to defend their existence, unity and independence. Although the Abyssinian regime tries to hide its constant attacks against the Somali Democratic Republic from the international community, there is concrete evidence to prove such attacks as there are captured prisoners in whose possession were found publications written both in Amharic and Russian, Challe Siad said.

The chairman of the twelfth APU Executive Committee meeting, Challe Mohamed Burre Ismail, who also spoke on the occasion, said it was a great honor for the Somali Democratic Republic to host the meeting. He talked at length on the objectives of the union and what had been accomplished by the union since it was founded in 1976. Challe Mohamed Burre Ismail, who is also deputy chairman of the People's National Assembly of Somalia, declared that among its objectives the APU aims to play a significant role in strengthening unity, justice and independence for the people of the African Continent. He said the APU should encourage cooperation between the APU and other world parliamentary unions to work hard in fostering unity in the African Continent. At the same time member countries should resolve their differences amicably and peacefully. He said APU has played a notable role in the fields of trade and communications. Challe Burre talked in detail on what has been achieved by the APU Executive Committee since it was founded. The items on the agenda for the Executive Committee meeting are: malnutrition among children in Africa; population explosion; economic development in Africa; and the APU's annual budget for 1984.

Nicolae-led Romanian Delegation Arrives

EA111502 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Excerpt] A high-level Romanian delegation headed by Deputy Premier Ion M. Nicolae, arrived in Mogadishu today for a 1-week visit to the country.

Briefing SONNA [SOMALI NEWS AGENCY] newsmen at the airport, M. Nicolae said he is delighted to be visiting the Somali Democratic Republic. He said his visit follows the recent visit to the Somali Democratic Republic by the Romanian head of state, Nicolae Ceausecsu. He said he and his delegation expect to have talks with Somali Democratic Republic Government officials on implementing the recent decisions reached by their respective heads of state on relations between the two countries, in particular, projects being funded jointly by the Somali Democratic Republic and Romania. M. Nicolae said he hopes that relations between the two countries will continue to strengthen. The deputy premier, whose delegation includes officials from Romanian state agencies and government ministries, said he will deliver a special message from his president to the Somali Democratic Republic president, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre.

Somali-Romanian Talks Held

EA111506 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] A visiting Romanian delegation, led by Deputy Premier M. Nicolae, held talks this afternoon with a Somali delegation at the Hotel Juba in Mogadishu. The talks centered on bilateral cooperation in the fields of fisheries, farming, industry, livestock and mining. The Somali Democratic Republic was represented at the talks by the ministers of industry, Challe Abdalla Mohamed Fadil; livestock development, Challe Mohamed Ali Nur; fisheries, Challe Osman Jama Ali; commerce, Challe Mohamed Omar Jama; the deputy ministers of mining and farming, and the national planning adviser. Romania was represented at the talks by Deputy Premier Ion M. Nicolae and his delegation. At the end of the talks a committee was appointed to advise the parties on areas of cooperation.

Radio Halgan Reports DFSS Battle Successes

LD091328 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] The latest report from the battlefront says that fighters of the DFSS [Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia] wing of the Somali opposition forces have captured seven soldiers of the Barre regime. Other reports add that the DFSS fighters have captured three radio teletype communication sets from the loyalist soldiers. According to reports reaching us from Hiran the fighters of the 15th Gorod Division blew up two lorries transporting food and ammunition to the Fifth Brigade of Siad forces. The lorries were passing near Beled Uen, the capital of Hirn Region. Reports from Hiran confirm that the Barre regime has embarked on indiscriminate imprisonment. Those imprisoned include military officers and government officials. The imprisonments were sparked off by the recent series of raids by the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces in the region.

DFSS Rebels Claim To Repulse Government Attack

NC091146 Paris AFP in English 1132 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Nairobi, Sept. 9 (AFP) — Somali rebel guerrillas have repulsed a government counter-attack aimed at retaking positions they captured last Monday, the Somali Salvation Democratic Front (DFSS) said today. In a communique sent to AFP in this Kenyan capital, the DFSS said its forces suffered no losses in the attack yesterday, at Qurac Jome in the Bakook region 300 kms (185 miles) northwest of the Somali capital Mogadishu. They also captured some abandoned Somali Army equipment. The DFSS said last Tuesday its forces had captured Qurac Jome after fierce fighting, killing 250 government soldiers. The authorities in Mogadishu have made no mention of any combat. The DFSS, formed in 1981 from three movements opposed to the government of President Mohamed Siad Barre, has been particularly active for more than a year, attacking Somali targets from neighbouring Ethiopia, whose government lends support.

DFSS Fighters Repulse Siad Forces' Attack

EA111332 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] fighters have repulsed an attack launched by Siad loyalist troops on the town of (Ghora Joma) in southern Somalia, which was recently captured by the front's fighters. The attack by the Siad forces, which took place on 8 September, was a bid to recapture the town of (Ghora Joma). The fighters inflicted heavy losses in terms of men and material on the loyalist forces. The front's fighters captured 2 145-mm antiaircraft guns, 2 jeeps mounted with 120-mm field guns, and an assortment of heavy and light arms abandoned by fleeing Siad soldiers. The DFSS fighters have strengthened their positions around (Ghora Joma) in the Bakol region of southern Somalia. It is reported that the loyalist forces fled in total confusion following their defeat at the hands of the front's fighters, to the extent that the commander of the 95th Platoon, Captain (Abdi Haded), was wounded when he was shot by a soldier during a briefing. Captain (Abdi Haded) is reported to have been admitted to a Bakol regional hospital.

DFSS Claims Town Under Their Control

EA111336 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] The fighters of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS], said today they have for the second time repulsed an attempt by Siad forces to retake the town of (Ghora Joma), while at the same time inflicting heavy losses. The town, which was recently captured by the front's fighters, is situated in southern Somalia. It was overrun on 5 September by DFSS fighters. Reports add that mines and two jeeps mounted with 106-mm guns were captured.

CHAD

Habre Receives FRG Ambassador, Calls for Aid

JN101736 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Ndjamena, Sept 10 (SUNA) — President Habre today stressed his country's policy aiming at realizing peace and unity in the interior and participating in efforts pertinent to reaching peaceful settlements to problems causing conflicts and divisions abroad. In his statement upon receiving credentials of the Federal German ambassador to Chad, Habre called upon a once war-tormented Germany to rush extending assistance to the Chadian people.

Charges of Troop Wrongdoing in South Denied

AB110915 Paris AFP in English 0717 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Ndjamena, Sept 11 (AFP) — The Chadian authorities flatly denied a British newspaper report Saturday that government troops had been raping and looting in the south of the country. Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat said the troops "are well enough disciplined not to indulge in extortions against the populace." He was commenting on a report in *The Guardian* in London quoting Europeans living in southern Chad who said soldiers had for the past few months been burning entire settlements to the ground and killing where they met resistance while ostensibly hunting for rebels. The minister said small armed gangs were in the region, operating either individually or on behalf of Libya as part of its destabilization policy. They were infiltrating from neighbouring countries.

Mr Soumaila said the gangs' latest acts of what he termed sabotage had occurred more than three weeks ago, and the situation in the south was now calm. He added that there had been no contact between the "rebel" gangs and government troops. In the north, where Libyan troop movements southwards to Koro-Toro were reported here on Thursday and Friday, the situation had stabilised, the minister said, without elaborating.

A Western source said that there was no further information about the situation around Koro-Toro, a strategic site 200 kms from the rebel-held oasis of Faya-Largeau.

Bardai on Disappearance of Foreign Minister Miskine

AB091000 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Ndjamena is in a real mess. According to our permanent correspondent, the close relatives, supporters, and well-wishers of Idriss Miskine [Chadian foreign minister] recently besieged Hissein Habre's residence. The demonstrators demanded explanations concerning the disappearance of the second in command of the FAN. Following a promise by the rebel leader, the crowd dispersed but during the night, some of those who took part in the demonstration were arrested. This (?childish) decision has increased the tension in the town.

CONGO

PCT, SWAPO Officials Hold Discussions 10 September

AB101325 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Comrade John Yaotto, a member of SWAPO's Political Bureau and the secretary general of the Namibian National Workers Union, who is currently on a visit to the Congo, this morning held discussions with Comrade Sylvestre Bongo, a member of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] and the director of the department of economy and relations of the Congolese Trade Union Confederation [CSC]. The sides expressed satisfaction with the good relations existing between the two peoples through their respective parties — the PCT and SWAPO — as well as the good relations existing between the workers of the two countries through their respective central trade unions.

Comrade Yaotto expressed satisfaction at his experience with the Congolese trade union, since, one might recall, he responded to an invitation from the CSC on 1 May 1980 and participated in the sixth congress of our trade union in August (?1982). Comrade Sylvestre Bongo then expressed the support of the Congolese party and people for the heroic struggle of the heroic people of Namibia. Finally, he informed his visitor that the CSC and the International Union of Metal Workers have decided to organize a support meeting in favor of the Namibian people at a date to be made known later.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

CAR President Visits; Cooperation Agreement Signed

AB101320 Paris AFP in English 1232 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Bangui, Sept 10 (AFP) — Central African Republic and Equatorial Guinea signed a wide-ranging cooperation agreement during this week's visit to Guinea by Centrafrican President Andre Kolingba, according to the joint communique published today. General Kolingba is this year's chairman of the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC), and the communique said the two leaders discussed ways to create a central African economic community, in line with the call for regional groupings outlined in the 1980 Lagos plan for the economic development of Africa. The Centrafrican head of state, who left Equatorial Guinea yesterday after his two-day visit, has invited President Teodoro Obiang Nguema to visit Bangui.

GABON

CAR President Arrives, Comments on Chad

AB091255 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1230 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] The situation in Chad was recalled this morning at the Libreville international airport, on the arrival of General Andre Kolingba, the CAR head of state who was returning from an official visit to the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. Gen Kolingba, who arrived at the Leon Mba International Airport at 1150

GMT, was received by his Gabonese counterpart, President Omar Bongo. Talking about the Chadian conflict, the CAR head of state said briefly:

[Begin Kolingba recording] With African wisdom, we will finally find a solution which will satisfy everyone. One cannot say, therefore, that the Chadian war will be eternal. [end recording]

BENIN

Talks Held With Visiting Upper Voltan Delegation

AB091125 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Romain Vilon Ghezo, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly, representing the head of state, had talks this morning with a delegation of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] of Upper Volta and the ministers of culture of the Entente Council, who were in Cotonou to attend a meeting organized by our country in connection with the Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency. At the end of the audience, Second Lieutenant Moussa Diallo, head of the Upper Voltan delegation and member of CNR, told Sylvestre Zomahou that he had come to deliver a message from President Thomas Sankara to the head of state.

[Begin Recording] [Diallo] The delegation that I have the honor to lead is here to deliver a message from President Thomas Sankara, chairman of the CNR, to General Mathieu Kerekou, his counterpart and brother. We are here to explain the events in our country to the Beninese people, who we know have always had very good relations with Upper Volta and who we regard as very friendly people, much attached to the struggle that we launched in Upper Volta 4 August.

[Zomahou] You have mentioned an information mission to the people of Benin, which is a friendly and brotherly nation. Can you tell us about it? What is it about exactly?

[Diallo] We first tried to explain to Beninese officials why there was a coup in Upper Volta. It was an inevitable process because our people had been dominated for 23 years and despite all the so-called democracy in the country, they were never given the opportunity to pursue their own destiny. We regard what happened in Upper Volta on 4 August not as an ordinary coup d'etat but as the desire of all the people to take their destiny into their own hands. The army is not outside this process. It joins the Upper Voltan people to defend the Upper Voltan people.

Our revolution is entirely Upper Voltan, contrary to what some media want to make us believe. We are not controlled by anyone. We act for our people in the name of our people for their well-being, and as we have already stated, we do not intend to impose it on other people. We agree that our example can serve others just as we draw inspiration and lessons from the experiences of others, such as the Beninese people, who have been engaged in their own revolution for 11 years now, and who, surely, can give us advice to guide us toward success.

[Zomahou] According to the world press, President Sankara seems anxious to assure countries of the subregion that might be disturbed about the revolution in Upper Volta, and to strengthen ties with friendly countries. There have been other missions to some African capitals earlier. Does your mission to Benin fall within this framework?

[Diallo] Our mission is certainly aimed at strengthening relations with other countries. We assume that in order to achieve this, we have to objectively inform these countries of the revolution. This is why we decided to come here ourselves, to discuss with the Beninese authorities and reply to their questions about events in Upper Volta.

[Zomahou] What is the position of the CNR on the struggle of people still under foreign domination, like Namibia, South Africa, Western Sahara, and the situation in Chad?

[Diallo] In the 4 August proclamation, the head of state clearly stated that Upper Volta supports all liberation movements in Africa and elsewhere and it is within this framework that Namibia Day was observed in Upper Volta with special emphasis this year, because we made the Upper Voltan people understand that we and the Namibian people are engaged in the same struggle. We have a common enemy and, therefore, we have to face it together.

[Zomahou] Could you tell us about the Defense Committees of the Revolution [CDR], their mission, their organization, and so on?

[Diallo] The CDR's are, as the title shows, defense committees of the revolution. They can be formed at the level of boroughs in the big towns, and at the level of districts and villages in the interior. Soon they will exist within the national Armed Forces, paramilitary forces, and the public services. They have a socioeconomic mission for the moment. They check embezzlement, fraud, and thefts. They participate in community and self-help projects. Apart from these they play a cultural role, using drama presentations to educate the masses on where the true struggle lies. The CDR's also play a military role since the defense of the revolution cannot be ensured solely by the Army. It should involve all the people, and everyone must defend it. [end recording]

The CNR delegation has since left for Lagos, Nigeria.

GHANA

Government Issues Statement on ROK Airliner

AB092035 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] The Government of Ghana has followed with concern the controversy generated by the shooting down by the Soviet Union of a South Korean civil aircraft with 269 passengers aboard. The government wishes to express its deep regret over the death of innocent civilians and mourns with the families and countries of the victims. This unfortunate tragedy underlines the need for the superpowers and indeed the entire world to create conditions on which trust and peace can be founded. It is the hope of the Ghana Government that this incident will spur the entire international community on to greater efforts to reduce the arsenals of destructive weapons threatening the world and to create conditions for international peace and security.

ROK, U.S. Envoys Protest Editorial on KAL Plane

AB091420 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Another news story in *The Times* is on the protest by the envoys of South Korea, the U.S., Japan, Canada, and Australia against *The Ghanaian Times'* editorial of last Tuesday on the South Korean airliner tragedy. The envoy, who represents countries whose nationals were killed in the incident, said that to shoot down an unarmed civilian aircraft is murder. He added that *The Times'* editorial, by suggesting otherwise and by supposing that it was a contrived political strategy, makes a mockery of the humanitarian values of Ghana.

Rawlings Sends Message to Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi

AB091410 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, has sent a special message to the Libyan leader, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. It was delivered in Tripoli by Mr Ebo Tawiah, PNDC member, at the end of a 10-day visit during which he and other government officials participated in the 14th anniversary celebrations of the Libyan revolution. The secretary of the General Peoples Committee of Libya, Dr 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi,received the message on behalf of Col al-Qadhdhafi. Earlier, the Ghana delegation held a series of talks with the Libyan secretaries for petroleum, economy, and foreign relations behind closed doors.

Commenting on the outcome of the meeting, Mr Ebo Tawiah said they revealed Libya's positive expression of good will towards Ghana. He said the talks covered a wide range of issues including economic and political cooperation. Officials of the two countries also discussed ways of strengthening relations between them, the advancement of their revolutions, and the projection of Africa's personality and identity. The Ghana delegation has since returned home.

Ambassador Issues Warning to Workers in Libya

AB091430 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Ghana's ambassador to Libya, Colonel Jeff Asmah, has asked Ghanaians wishing to leave the country to seek fortunes outside to reconsider their decision because the current economic recession has affected all countries. In an interview with Ghanaian journalists in Tripoli, he said it is suicidal for Ghanaians to travel without relevant and valid documents. He said considering the unique Libyan society coupled with the security and housing peculiarities, it is mandatory for every foreign national wishing to work there to go at the invitation of specific firms or institutions. Col Asmah advised Ghanaian professionals who may have valid documents not to attempt to go to Libya unless they have appointment or invitation letters from their prospective employers. He explained that whereas tourist visas are acceptable on entry, people with such visas are not allowed to overstay or work. He directed those holding certificates or diplomas to contact the legal and consulate division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for details and appropriate advice before leading. Col Asmah said though the embassy will help Ghanaians who run into trouble, those who violate the immigration laws will not be sheltered at the expense of the country's image.

Rawlings Addresses Prison Service Council

AB091730 Accra Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, today warned that the government will not hesitate to deal with prison officers found to be incompetent or corrupt. Speaking at the inauguration of the reconstituted Prison Service Council at the Castle, Osu, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings emphasized that the PNDC is very concerned about the type of officer working in the prison service. It is, therefore, anxious to see the proper development of the prison officer and wishes to depart from the old master-servant relationship that existed in the service. He deplored the poor conditions that exist in the prison cells. He mentioned some of them as overcrowding and poor feeding which he said have deteriorated the health of many of the prisoners. They have also made it impossible for the services to assist in the rehabilitation of the prisoners. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings attributed some of the causes of such situations to those responsible for the care of prisoners.

NIGERIA

Shagari Addresses Nation on Elections 11 September

AB110755 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Address to the nation by Nigerian President Shehu Shagari on 11 September 1983 on the 1983 general elections; place not given — live or recorded]

[Text] Fellow countrymen and women, over the past few months, our nation has witnessed electioneering campaigns by the six registered political parties for various elective posts in the government and legislative houses of the federation. All the political parties and their candidates had full opportunities to present their programs and themselves to the people of this nation without let or hinderance. It is a credit to the maturity of the good people of this country that we have been able to conduct the campaigns in an atmopshere of peace. For this we are grateful to Almighty God.

Reports received from all parts of the country, including initial comments by the various political party leaders, indicated that the presidential elections were free, fair, and largely devoid of violence. The few agrieved presidential candidates who subsequently alleged electoral malpractices, quite rightly went to the courts to seek redress. As you know, their petitions have been dismissed and the nation now stands poised for my inauguration as president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria on 1 October 1983. Once again, I thank the Nigerian electorate for their reaffirmation through the ballot box of their faith and their confidence in my person, and in my service to this great nation.

Either just before and soon after the senatorial elections on 13 August, there were reports of violence in some areas, particularly in Ondo and Oyo States. As the Federal Electoral Commission, Fedeco, started to announce the results of the elections, claims and counterclaims of electoral malpractices were made, mostly political leaders to Fedeco and petitions to the courts. It should be noted that in an exercise involving over 1 million officials and various groups representing different interests, there is bound to be some disagreement, especially when a few persons consider their narrow interests to be more important than the national interest. This situation was further aggravated by some political party leaders who are so narrow and (?uncooperative) as to incite their supporters into acts of violence instead of taking their cases to Fedeco or the courts as prescribed by law.

As you are aware, where there had been known cases of criminal acts in pursuit of narrow selfish interests, the law enforcement agencies have been swift in moving in against such individuals and groups and making them face the penalty of their illegal acts. In this respect, there have been some arrests and a number of cases are pending in the law courts. It is definitely worrisome that claims and counterclaims of electoral malpractices have resulted in localized violence which assumed serious proportions in Ondo and Oyo States. Reports indicate that disorder occurred in some parts of these states even before the beginning of the polling at the gubernatorial election and got to a point where the security forces had to be reinforced in order to quell the disturbances and return the two states to normalcy. Detailed investigations are still being carried out by the law enforcement agencies on the disturbances which have involved loss of life and property and the postponement of the three remaining elections in Ondo and Oyo States.

At this juncture, let me say with a heavy heart that the Federal Government deeply regrets the loss of lives and property of innocent citizens of Nigeria. On behalf of the government and people of Nigeria, I wish to express our heartfelt sympathies to the families of the victims of this unfortunate incident. As I address you, normal life is (?being) restored in the two states by the security forces and law-abiding citizens are once again able to engage in their lawful pursuits. Thus, Fedeco has been able to announce the dates for the remaining three elections in Ondo and Oyo States. Nevertheless, some inciting utterances being made by some political leaders may threaten the situation of normalcy already being attained.

Whereas the security forces are up to the task of maintaining law and order in the states, some people still hold hardline positions which do not advance the cause of peace, law, and order. It is, however, gratifying that well-meaning individuals and groups from Oyo and Ondo States have expressed unhappiness about these unfortunate incidents in their states. They have made proposals on how to bring the contending parties together so as to avoid a fresh outbreak of violence. Many of the proposals are feasible and in line with the measures already being considered by the various agencies of the Federal Government. They include steps to be taken by the security forces to prevent further cases of arson, looting, and the murder of opponents, material relief to be provided to those who have been affected by the recent disturbances in the two states, and a peace plan.

Let me now eleborate on decisions taken: I have taken steps to ensure that the security forces in the two states are substantially strengthened to meet any threat to law and order. They have been directed to act decisively in the event of such threat. While the security forces will perform their duties to the best of their ability, the various leaders in the opposing groups have a duty to their followers and (?in the name) of humanity to ensure that all acts that could lead to the breakdown of law and order are avoided.

In terms of the provision of the need to those affected by the wanton acts of destruction of lives and property in Ondo and Oyo States, the National Emergency Relief Agency, NERA, has been directed to go into action. However, the issue of relief is one that must out of necessity involve not only the Federal Government, but also the state and local governments. Each of these levels of government should contribute its own quota in ensuring that, as much as possible, those affected by the unfortunate event receive relief. The NERA will, therefore, liaise with the state governments, the local governments, and other well-meaning private individuals and groups to assist all those affected by the unfortunate events in the two states. I wish to appeal to the state governments concerned to discharge their responsibilities in this regard. With regard to the bringing of the various groups of opposition together, I have already mentioned in the past few days I have received proposals from well-meaning individuals from Oyo and Ondo States on how best to restore lasting peace in the two states. They have been encouraged to go ahead in collaboration with the security agencies in those states together with the political leaders, religious leaders, and traditional rulers to work out and implement the modalities for the achievement of lasting peace.

This administration will give full support to all efforts in this direction. I call upon all men and women of good will to participate in this peace plan. Our religious leaders and traditional rulers have played a fatherly role in reminding competitors for political office that they are all from one family. The nation is grateful to them. They, however, have a duty to continue that fatherly role. They should not relent in their efforts to maintain a channel of communication with all their children so as to ensure at all times that differences in the pursuit of political offices do not degenerate into the types of dastardly events recently experienced in Ondo and Oyo States.

The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and other relevant laws provide for redress in the law courts for any electoral malpractices. Those who have complaints or allegations of malpractices should seek redress in the courts of law rather than resort to violence, and they should note that many agrieved individuals and organizations have taken that lawful step. We should as good citizens be prepared to abide by the decisions of the law courts and of the electorate. The security forces would, as they have always done, ensure that the will of the electorate and the decision of the courts are enforced in all cases without fear or favor.

Now I wish to speak very briefly on an issue which has been [word indistinct]; namely, the question of a one party system in Nigeria. The fusing together of very diverse groups in Nigeria into one political party is totally impracticable and in the Nigerian situation can never work. The objective of our federal system of government is to achieve unity in diversity. A thorough study of the history of this country and its political development will confirm that the only avenue to popular leadership is a strongly based democratic system which will allow for free and fair competition for political offices among as many political parties as may make the constitutional provisions.

Fellow citizens, I wish to take the opportunity of this address to the nation to commend the performance of Fedeco, which in spite of the doubt expressed by all interested parties before the elections, has done a good job. The security forces, too, have left no one in doubt as to their capacity to protect life and property. The nation owes them all a debt of gratitude. Every citizen of this nation should regard every election as a competition among brothers and sisters whereby the elecorate has the right to choose the most acceptable among them to serve for a limited period of time as provided in our Constitution. No one should disturb this democratic process. Nor should any group or organization incite brother against brother in any wreckless bid to subvert the public will in our open society.

For the avoidance of doubt, let me state once again, that any Nigerian, who in spite of this admonition, deliberately takes the law into his hands by inciting the public to violence, encouraging the use of libelous and provocative utterances, or engages in subversive acts for that matter, will definitely not escape the wrath of justice.

And now, I wish all Nigerians, particularly our Muslim brothers and sisters, a happy 'Id al-Adha. Thank you and God bless you all.

Shagari, Upper Volta Delegation Meet in Abuja

AB091341 Lagos NAN in English 1328 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Abuja, Sep 9 (NAN) — President Shehu Shagari today in Abuja declared that what Nigeria wanted was friendship with all African countries. President Shagari, who was receiving an 11-member Upper Voltan delegation who called on him in the Aguda lodge, reiterated Nigeria's policy not to interfere in the affairs of any country.

He said Nigeria was interested in joint venture economic efforts between her and other African countries in such areas like the air transport industry where there could be meaningful cooperation. He said Nigeria wanted to invest in the manganese industry in Upper Volta in order to provide that resource for her iron and steel industry. President Shagari said he noted with interest the wish of Upper Volta to raise its diplomatic representation in the country to ambassadorial level, adding that Nigeria also wanted to do the same.

On the political situation in Upper Volta, President Shagari said Nigeria understood the problems and difficulties that country was facing and expressed Nigeria's sympathy. He said that it was the internal affairs of any African country to order its affairs the way it wished, saying: "I hope the Revolutionary Council of Upper Voltan will quickly re-establish stability in that country."

Speaking earlier, the leader of the delegation, Second Lieutenant Diallo Moussa had conveyed a message from President Thomas Sankara to his Nigerian counterpart. In the message President Sankara congratulated the Nigerian head of state on his election victory, adding that the victory confirmed the confidence which Nigerians and the international community had in the president. He explained the background to the August coup in that country, adding that Upper Volta wanted to maintain the best possible relations with Nigeria, especially in the development of its manganese industry.

SIERRA LEONE

Foreign Minister Condemns ROK Airliner Incident

AB101025 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Excerpts] President Stevens today sent a message of felicitations to President Kim Il-song, the government, and the people of the DPRK on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of that country. The embassy of the DPRK in Freetown last evening hosted a buffet reception to mark the anniversary of the founding of their country.

The foreign minister, Dr Abdulaye Conteh, responding to a toast, condemned the recent disappearance of a South Korean airline in the Soviet airspace, an event which, he said, was met by human sufferings. On behalf of the government and people of Sierra Leone, Dr Conteh expressed his deepest condolence to the relatives and friends of the deceased and hoped the shadow which divides Korea will be cleared leading to the peaceful reunification of the two Koreas. He noted that Korea, which is a single country, sharing a common relationship, was only divided by ideology. Congratulating the people of the DPRK, Dr Conteh stated that through the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song, the DPRK has been developing rapidly. He wished them well and expressed the hope that the cordial relations existing between the two countries will be further enhanced.

UPPER VOLTA

Sankara Receives Chadian Envoy, Habre Messag

AB111040 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and the head of state, held discussions yesterday morning with Chadian Higher Education and Research Minister Gouara Lassou. The Chadian minister, who was accompanied by Mr Ousmane, a member of the National

Armed Forces High Command, was introduced to the head ofstate by his Upper Voltan counterpart, Issa Tiendrebeogo. After the audience, the Chadian envoy explained to the press the purpose of his visit to the head of state.

[Begin Gouara recording] I have come here with a message from Comrade President Hissein Habre to his brother, Thomas Sankara of Upper Volta. This message concerns the situation we are experiencing in our country — a situation that is worsening each day. We think that, faced with this situation, it is our duty to objectively inform our African brothers that if a solution is not found to this situation, it will not only threaten peace in the central African subregion, but also that of the entire African Continent. To this end, we deem it necessary to fully inform our African brothers about the issue. [end recording]

ROK Minister Comments on Visit, Departs

AB111030 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
0730 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] ROK Government Administration Minister Pak Chan-kung left Ouagadougou yesterday afternoon following a 72-hour visit to our country. Just before his departure, he made a statement to the press regarding his impressions while here.

[Begin recording] [Pak Chan-kung in Korean fading into French translation] I would like to seize this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to the Upper Voltan Government, especially to the minister of civil service, for the warm welcome and kind hospitality accorded my delegation and myself during our stay here. I was received by His Excellency Thomas Sankara, the chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR]. I also held discussions with some ministers of the Upper Voltan Government. I was very impressed by the willingness and the [word indistinct] of the Upper Voltan people under the leadership and clear-sightedness of His Excellency Captain Thomas Sankara, head of state and chairman of the CNR. I am very hopeful that in the future cooperation between Upper Volta and the ROK will be further strengthened within the framework of South-South cooperation. Our relations are complementary; it will, therefore, be of mutual benefit to our two countries if we can further strengthen our cooperation.

[Question by unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, during your visit, you have observed that there was a spontaneous (?reaction) by the people, especially in Ouagadougou within the framework of [words indistinct]. What do you think of their spontaneity and especially [words indistinct]?

[Pak Chan-kung] [Passage indistinct] among these: cooperation to clean the towns and also to respond to the call of the leaders of your government. [Words indistinct] for the development of the country. In the ROK, we have almost the same kind of popular movement within the framework of what we call [word indistinct] community movements. In our country, we have already achieved a good number of concrete results. I would also like to tell you that these movement are based on three principles. The first is [words indistinct]. The second is deligence, and third, cooperation. With these three guideliness, these community movements have achieved great success in our country, and I am very hopeful that because of your cooperation and the efforts of the people, you will accomplish satisfactory results for the development of your country. [end recording]

Sankara Issues Decrees on New Appointments

Protocol Director Dismissed

AB111210 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
0730 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Decree issued by National Council of the Revolution Chairman Captain Thomas Sankara in Ouagadougou on 9 September 1983 — read by Second Lieutenant Daouda Traore]

[Text] Decree terminating the appointment of the director of state protocol: The chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and head of state decrees: The appointment of Ouedraogo Idrissa, the director of state protocol with the rank of ambassador, has been terminated. This decree nullifies and replaces all previous arrangements. Article 3 [as heard]: This decree, which comes into effect as of 9 September 1983, will be recorded and published in the official gazette of the republic.

Signed in Ouagadougou on 9 September 1983 by Captain Thomas Sankara

New Protocol Director Appointed

AB111230 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
0730 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Decree issued by National Council of the Revolution Chairman Captain Thomas Sankara in Ouagadougou on 9 September 1983 — read by Second Lieutenant Daouda Traore]

[Text] The chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and head of state decrees: Article 1: Jules Kimtore, formerly the deputy director of state protocol, is hereby appointed the director of state protocol. Article 2: This decree nullifies and replaces all previous arrangements. Article 3: This decree, which takes effect 9 September 1983, will be recorded and published in the official gazette of the republic.

Signed in Ouagadougou on 9 September 1983 by Captain Thomas Sankara

Defense Ministry Secretary Named

AB120650 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
0730 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Decree issued by National Council of the Revolution Chairman Captain Thomas Sankara in Ouagadougou on 2 September 1983 — read by Second Lieutenant Daouda Traore]

[Text] Decree No 83-036 CNR-PRES on the appointment of the permanent secretary of the Ministry of National Defense and Veterans Affairs: The chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and head of state decrees: Article 1: Lieutenant Colonel Kouaka Salangere — retired — is appointed the permanent secretary of the Ministry of National Defense and Veterans Affairs. Article 2: The minister of national defense and veterans affairs is responsible for the execution of this decree which will be recorded and published in the official gazette of the republic.

Signed in Ouagadougou on 9 September 1983 by Captain Thomas Sankara

Ministry Delegate Appointed

AB120640 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
0730 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Decree issued by National Council of the Revolution Chairman Captain Thomas Sankara in Ouagadougou on 2 September 1983 — read by Second Lieutenant Daouda Traore]

[Text] Decree No 83-030 CNR-PRES on the appointment of delegates to the Ministry of Veterans Affairs: The chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and head of state decrees: Article 1: Major General Yaoua Marcel Kamini of the second section has been appointed the delegate to the Ministry of Veterans Affairs. Article 2: The minister of national defense and veterans affairs is responsible for the execution of this decree which will be recorded and published in the official gazette of the republic.

Signed in Ouagadougou on 2 September 1983 by Captain Thomas Sankara

ANGOLA

UNTA Greets Libyan Workers Union on Anniversary

AB091415 Luanda ANGOP in French 1150 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Luanda, 9 Sep (ANGOP) — The National Union of Workers of Angola [UNTA], has sent a message of congratulations to the General Union of Libyan Workers on occasion of the 1 September Revolution anniversary celebrations. In its message, the UNTA expresses its warm and revolutionary salutations to the general union, the working class, farmers, and the Libyan people in general on the occasion of the celebration of this historic day.

"We are convinced that the workers and the people will continue to score victories in the struggle to build a society of peace and social progress, with the aim of destroying Zionism and capitalism in this region of the globe," the message states. It also hoped that the relations of friendship and solidarity which unite the Libyan working class and that of the People's Republic of Angola will further strengthen in the future for the social well-being of the two peoples.

Armed Forces Kill 62, Capture 15 in Benguela

AB091850 Dakar PANA in French 1730 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Benguela, 9 Sep (ANGOP/PANA) — According to an official source in Benguela, in a recent search and destroy operation launched by the Angolan Armed Forces against armed bandits infiltrated by the racist South African regime through Namibia, 62 bandits were killed, 15 captured, and various weapons seized. The new operation by the Angolan Army follows recent attacks by the bandits against populations of Bocoico, Caimbango, Monte Belo, Chila, and Ginga, (?all located) in Benguela Province.

The source said this operation is continuing very successfully, especially in the northern part of the province where the Angolan Armed Forces and elements of the People's Defense Organization have just discovered two bases used by the bandits as a refuge after their attacks against civilians. The source said this offensive enabled the freeing of 45 women and 63 children held hostage by the bandits.

Finally, the source referred to the latest bloody attacks by the bandits in which 30 civilians were killed and many injured and during which they looted houses and stores. The source also said that mercenaries had participated in all these attacks and were according to the local population, white and spoke English and French.

BOTSWANA

Reportage on President Masire Visit to Romania

For Bucharest media coverage of the visit to Romania by President Quett K.J. Masire see the Romania section of the 7 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

LESOTHO

King, Premier Greet DPRK Leader on National Day

MB100902 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II and the prime minister, The Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, have sent messages of congratulations and best wishes to the president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, His Excellency Kim Il-song, on the occasion of the national day of that country. His majesty's message expresses the sincere wish for the continued prosperity, peace, and happiness of the people of the DPRK. It also expresses the desire for the warm relations established between Lesotho and the DPRK to grow from strength to strength in the days that lie ahead.

In his message, the prime minister, The Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, expresses the desire for the friendship and cooperation established between Lesotho and North Korea to grow from strength to strength and the desire for peace and prosperity to prevail in that country. The prime minister also wishes President Kim Il-song personal good health and happiness.

Premier on Ties With Socialist Countries, Refugees

MB111318 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] The prime minister, The Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, has described as an insult the allegation that Lesotho cannot be able to conduct relations with the socialist countries without falling into a communist trap. Speaking yesterday at a large public meeting at Pitseng in the Mphosong constituency in Leribe, Dr Jonathan said that countries such as the United States had relations with the socialist countries, yet they had not turned to communism. He added that the assumption that Lesotho could be cheated into communism simply because it was a small and underdeveloped country was a gross underestimation of the intellect of the Basotho people and an insult.

The prime minister was warmly applauded when he explained that Lesotho had no alternative but to establish relations with other countries of the world in view of the escalating aggression of South Africa. He said that the situation demanded the establishment of as many friendships as possible. Dr Jonathan said that even the founder of the nation, King Moshoeshoe I, had made friends with the British when the Boers wanted to conquer Lesotho. The prime minister expressed deep appreciation at the unwaning national support which he had received against those who were misinterpreting his visit to the socialist countries. He also expressed satisfaction at the support he has been given in the face of the many difficulties which had been created for him including the unwarranted closure of border entry points by South Africa. He said that these difficulties were calculated at antagonizing him with the Basotho.

Concerning ANC and other refugees in Lesotho, Dr Jonathan made it clear that Lesotho had nothing against them, as they had abided by the conditions of their asylum in Lesotho. However, because of the undue pressure to which South Africa was subjecting Lesotho as a result of the presence of the refugees, the government of Lesotho was presently in consultation with the United Nations secretary general and the United Nations high commissioner for refugees, as well as with the parent organization of the refugees, in order to find a just and humane solution for the present South Africa-created problem. He said that there had so far been considerable understanding of Lesotho's problem.

The prime minister deplored the fact that while South Africa was faultily accusing Lesotho of training ANC guerrillas, it was South Africa which was arming, training, and assigning bandits to topple the present Government of Lesotho. In this connection the prime minister also countered allegations that there was no peace in Lesotho. He said that the people of Lesotho were still peaceful and that only the enemies of the country were trying to destroy the peace by using bandits and paid agents. He added that the people were still united and this has been manifested in public meetings which he was constantly appraising. He said that he does not assess the situation from the mass media but from face-to-face contact with the people of Lesotho. In this connection he said that the public meeting system had more democratic sophistication than Western models, as it enabled contact between the rulers and the ruled.

The prime minister urged villagers to form vigilant groups to fight their own defense against bandits like the people of (Khanyane), who had repulsed an attack on Chief Enoch Moliboea last week. Dr Jonathan also dismissed allegations that he was going to form a one-party state and said that this came from people who had failed to get support for their parties and were now attempting to discredit the success of the Basotho National Party, BNP, in winning popular settlement.

At yesterday's public meeting the Mphosong constituency handed to the prime minister a sum of 1,112 maluti, being their contribution to the fund for victims of South African aggression. The constituency also expressed firm support for the prime minister's visit to the socialist countries. The prime minister was accompanied to the public meeting by the minister of agriculture, The Honorable Peete M. Peete, who delivered a powerful statement showing that the BNP had not deviated from its original plan. Also present were the minister of trade, industry, and tourism, Chief Mooki Molapo, and the minister of state in the prime minister's office, Mr Julius Haswane.

Foreign Minister Denies Refugees Being Expelled

MB090850 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] In a statement released by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding yesterday's front-page *Rand Daily Mail* allegation that the minister of foreign affairs, the Honorable E.R. Sekhonyana, has confirmed that Lesotho is booting out South African refugees, the minister has categorically dismissed this unfortunate provocation with the contempt it deserves. The Honorable E.R. Sekhonyana asserted that he had never at any stage been interviewed by Mr Mike Pitso or Norman Chandler regarding the issue of refugees in Lesotho. The minister repeated in the statement that he had taken the opportunity to inform the public, first over Radio Lesotho, about the facts surrounding the whole issue of the South African demand regarding the South African refugees in question. The Honorable Sekhonyana said that his letter on the question of refugees to the UN secretary general had been circulated as a United Nations document and had also been made public in Lesotho through Radio Lesotho. The minister stressed that Lesotho has always stood by the following principles:

A. That it could not itself undertake unilateral measures to rid itself of the refugees without being afforded the rationale for that demand;

B. Lesotho had requested the UN secretary general to use his good offices to restrain South Africa from pursuing this demand.

Lesotho has always asserted that the border situation, (?a cross) frontier tax, and nonrelease by South Africa of Lesotho security equipment were causing untold hardships to the country. Despite this, Lesotho had stood resolutely and with dignity to protect the elementary human rights of the refugees and had taken various measures from using the good offices of the UN secretary general's bilateral contact with South Africa and other countries of the world requesting that South Africa should use restraint on its demand regarding the refugees. This record has been well documented over the last 4 weeks while Lesotho was struggling with this issue, and the refugees are aware of what has been done. This was why certain members of the refugee community have decided to voluntarily withdraw from Lesotho in appreciation of the efforts that the Lesotho Government and citizens of this country have in the past undertaken on their behalf.

The minister said that it was inconceivable, in the light of the foregoing, how self-respecting journalists could concoct the calumny that Lesotho has expelled the refugees. In conclusion, the Honorable Sekhonyana said that it was the unscrupulous reporters like these who would deliberately contribute to the unfortunate misunderstandings that have characterized recent relations between Lesotho and South Africa.

ANC Members Reportedly Depart for Mozambique

MB101224 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] A small group of fugitives of the banned African National Congress have left Lesotho on a flight to Maputo in Mozambique. Their departure follows a demand by the South African Government that certain fugitives who posed a threat to security in South Africa should be removed from Lesotho and be settled elsewhere. It also comes after a decision by the UN High Commission for Refugees to move some South African fugitives living in Lesotho to other countries to help Lesotho normalize its relations with South Africa. The fugitives who left included a South African Indian attorney, Mrs Phyllis Naidoo, formerly of Durban. She was injured in a parcel-bomb explosion at her house in Maseru in 1980 when a parcel posted in East Germany and containing ANC pamphlets exploded when she opened it.

MALAWI

Foreign Delegates to Congress Call on Banda

MB091754 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Foreign delegates to this year's Malawi Congress Party convention this morning called on the life president at his [word indistinct] residence in Lilongwe. Speaking to newsmen after the audience the leader of the Zambian delegation, Mr Soko, who is the administrative secretary of the United National Independent Party, UNIP, and a member of the central executive committee, said during the audience he delivered to the life president a good will message from President Kaunda of Zambia. He also expressed gratitude to the ngwazi for breaking the federation of central Africa.

The leader of Zaire's delegation, Professor (Fumo Wautali), also said he had delivered a message to the ngwazi from the Zairean president and praised the ngwazi for developing this country. The Botswana minister of education, Mr Morake, who is leading his country's delegation, expressed the hope that the cooperation existing between Malawi and Botswana will continue being strengthened. Meanwhile, the Tanzanian delegation has gone home.

MOZAMBIQUE

Maputo Cites U.S., Cuban Press, Gromyko on KAL Plane

MB111829 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Ten days have gone by since a South Korean airliner with 269 people on board disappeared off the north of Japan. Ten days of accusations and counteraccusations, with a cold war atmosphere very much to the fore. The press in the United States has predictably leapt into action with bitter condemnation of the Soviet Union. *The Washington Post* for example, had this to say under the heading, "A Savage and Shocking Act":

[Second announcer] There are 100 reasons why a Soviet fighter should not have shot down the strayed plane and no good or explicable reason why it should have. Every consideration of common sense, military necessity, diplomatic discretion, humanitarianism, and concern for Moscow's own globe-spanning air fleet would seem to have argued for a Soviet decision to deal carefully with an identifiable and unarmed plane flying at a familiar hour not far from a familiar route. Could a single Soviet pilot or local commander somehow have got itchy, misread the wandering plane situation, or acted without due consultation with political authority? It is noteworthy that the deadly sequence of pursuit and eventual kill unfolded over 2 and 1/2 hours, a period permitting ample consultations and one falling during a wide-awake evening time span in Moscow.

[First announcer] Part of an editorial in *The Washignton Post. The New York Times, under the heading, "Cold-blooded Mass* Murder," had this to say: Why would anyone shoot a jumbo jet out of the sky? A pilot gone mad? Not when he reports the kill with such cool detachment and satisfaction as shown by a radio intercept. A secret base commander afraid of aerial photographs? Not when everyone knows that satellites routinely photograph such bases. A higher command made paranoid about intruders? Soviet commanders already know that Americans read their radar over their shoulders. They cannot in any case believe that anyone would put a planeload of innocents at risk for such a test. There simply is no rational explanation, much less excuse. It is not as though this is the first such episode. All governments have been on notice of the danger. Bulgaria shot down an Israeli passanger plane in 1965. Israel shot down a Libyan airliner in 1973. And the Russians crippled a South Korean passenger jet in 1978. That the Soviet Union, nonetheless, let stand the authority to fire at commercial aircraft is unforgiveable.

[First announcer] Two views of the downing of the South Korean airliner as seen from the United States. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko was highly critical of this kind of reporting. Addressing the European Security Conference in Madrid, Mr Gromyko said the airliner had been on a spying mission for the United States and was stopped when it tried to escape. He wanted to know why the West had failed to explain what the plane was doing over some of the Soviet Union's most strategic facilities. Much of Mr Gromyko's speech echoed a statement released earlier in the day in Moscow. Some extracts from that statement as quoted by the Cuban news agency, PRENSA LATINA:

[Second announcer] In the current climate of tension this premeditated action leads us to conclude that the U.S. Administration is aiming to aggravate confrontation in line with President Reagan's creed of peace based on force. That is confirmed by the anti-Soviet campaign lauched in Washington using a script which had been written in advance. The United States is trying to discredit the Soviet Union and its socialist system, to provoke hatred of the Soviet people, to distort the aims of peaceful Soviet policy, and to divert attention from the Soviet Union's constant peace initiative. The airliner had penetrated a zone of the Kamchatka Peninsula, where there is an important strategic nuclear base. A U.S. spy plane of similar design was in that zone flying at the same altitude, as the United States has admitted. Soviet pursuit planes took off and tried to communicate with the airliner over the Sakhalin Islands. When there was no response, the regional defense headquarters reached the conclusion that a reconnaissance plane was flying over Soviet territory on a special mission. In accordance with international norms, warning shots were fired in an attempt to guide the plane to an airport in the region. In view of the plane's efforts to escape, the Soviet fighter obeyed an order from headquarters to interrupt the flight. The Soviet pilot did not know that the plane was a civilian airliner, as it was flying with its lights off in poor visibility and did not reply to signals. The people aboard the South Korean plane, which was being used by the U.S. intelligence for its dirty affairs, are added to the thousands of Chileans, Salvadorans, Lebanese, and Palestinian victims of Yankee imperialism. The Soviet Union will continue to act in full accordance with its laws and will defend its borders including its airspace. A Soviet statement on the South Korean airliner quoted by the Cuban news agency, PRENSA LATINA.

More on RNM Soviet Hostages-Pilot Exchange Offer

PA100224 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0149 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Lisbon, 9 Sep (EFE) — The rebel Mozambique National Resistance Movement, RNM, has offered to release 24 Soviet technicians it has kidnapped immediately if the Moscow authorities hand over to the pilot of the aircraft that shot down the South Korean "jumbo" airplane to South Korea. This statement was made in Lisbon last night by Evo Fernendes, RNM spokesman in Europe, who added that Alfonso Diakama, the movement's leader, was "deeply moved by the cold-blooded Soviet attack and has made this offer in good faith."

The 24 Soviet technicians were kidnapped in August during a guerrilla attack on a mining center in Morroa, Zambezia Province. According to Evo Fernendes, the RMN has placed two conditions on the release of the hostages: that the pilot be handed over to the South Korean authorities and that he be tried.

SOUTH AFRICA

SADF Denies Involvement in Lesotho Attack

MB120711 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] The SADF has denied that South African soldiers were involved in an alleged attack alleged to have been carried out in Lesotho by the military wing of the banned Basotholand Congress Party. A government spokesman in Maseru has alleged that members of the Lesotho Paramilitary Force and mounted police fought an 8-hour battle with rebels near the South African border. The South African Department of Foreign Affairs has confirmed that it has received a protest note from its Lesotho counterpart.

Parliament Approves Constitution Bill 9 September

MB091251 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Parliament has approved the Republic of South Africa Constitution Bill by 119 votes to 35. This morning the National Party and the New Republic Party voted for the constitution, and the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] and the Conservative Party voted against it. After the vote, the third session of the seventh parliament of the Republic of South Africa adjourned. During the session 111 bills, including the Constitution Bill, were approved. Just before the adjournment the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, announced that parliament would be prorogued by proclamation on January 26th next year, and that the new parliament would open on January 27th.

Earlier, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Heunis, said in his reply to the third reading debate on the Constitution Bill that the whites had a heavy responsibility as change could not take place without the right attitude. He said a change of heart was a prerequisite for change, which would otherwise be meaningless. Mr Heunis said there was nothing in the bill that provided for an end to the current process of reform. In addition, there were no provisions in the constitution which prevented it from being amended in the future. He said the constitution would affect the destiny of the country and offered the possibility of stability in the subcontinent.

Mr Heunis said the National Party was being accused of following policies similar to those of Rhodesia. He said Mr Ian Smith's failure to make provision for own affairs had resulted in conflict and destruction. Mr Smith's policies had been the same as those of the Progressive Federal Party, and the PFP's method of protecting minority rights would lead to majority rule. Mr Heunis said that minority rights could only be protected on a group basis, and groups had to be identified before their rights could be protected.

Former State President Vorster Dies 10 September

MB110535 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] It is with regret that the English service broadcasts the announcement that the former state president and prime minister, Mr John Vorster, has died. He died in the Tygerberg Hospital in Parow at 1125 last night. Mr Vorster was flown by helicopter from his home at Oubos to Tygerberg Hospital, where he was admitted with a lung complaint on Monday. His condition worsened later when, according to his doctor, he developed a blood clot in one of his lungs. The dean of the medical faculty at Stellenbosch University, Professor Andries Brink, who attended him, said Mr Vorster's recent lung infection aggravated the underlying problem of emphysema. Mr Vorster was 67 and is survived by his wife, two sons, and a daughter.

SWAZILAND

Crown Prince Arrives; Assassination Attempt Denied

MB091821 Mbabane Domestic Television Service in English 1740 GMT 9 Sep 83

[News flash]

[Text] Crown Prince Makhosetive arrived in Swaziland this afternoon and was met at Matsapha Airport by senior members of the royal family including Supreme Council of State member Prince Makhungu, the prime minister, Cabinet ministers, and members of the Armed Forces. According to reports just received, the crown prince was met in Johannesburg by Princess Mnegwase. He was accompanied on his flight from London by our high commissioner, Mr George Mamba, and other high commissioner peace officers. On arrival at his Phondo Royal Residence, a band of the Umbufto Defense Force sang the national anthem, and the young king witnessed the lowering of the standard. It was not immediately clear how long the crown prince would remain in the country.

Reports from London earlier denied reports by the *Rand Daily Mail* there had been an attempt on the life of the crown prince. An informed source at the prime minister's office in Mbabane also described the report as untrue.

Further Denial

MB100750 Mbabane Domestic Television in siSwati 1630 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] A spokesman for the prime minister's office today denied reports that there have been assassination attempts on the life of Crown Prince Makhosetive, who is attending a school in the south of England. A story in a Johannesburg newspaper, the *Rand Daily Mail*, had cited its source of information as our government, which was reported to have stated that there have been assassination attempts against the crown prince.

A police spokesman in Dorset, where the crown prince is going to school, has said that he knows nothing about such reports. A spokesman for the school has said that the crown prince is on vacation and is expected to return to school on Monday, which is when the school term begins. The spokesman said he did not know where the crown prince spent his summer vacation, which began in July this year.

Reports from London note that our representative in London, Mr George Mamba, has said that the crown prince is alive and well and that reports of assassination attempts on his life are blatant lies. The spokesman for the office of our representative in England added that it is possible that these rumors of assassination attempts on the crown prince have been fabricated by those contending for the throne in Mbabane. The spokesman said the crown prince spent his 6-week break in Britain. The *Rand Daily Mail* reported yesterday that it had been informed of assassination attempts against the crown prince. The newspaper said that this information was confirmed by informed sources within our government in Mbabane. Scotland Yard police have said that they know nothing about this information.

Johannesburg TIMES on Plot

MB110904 Johannesburg Sunday Times in English 11 Sep 83 p 1

[Sunday Times reporter]

[Text] An inyanga [traditional healer] was being questioned by police in Swaziland after reports of a plot to assassinate the country's Crown Prince while he was at school in England. Crown Prince Makhosetive, 18 a pupil at Sherbourne School in Dorset, flew home on Friday for his summer holiday. Scotland Yard and Dorset police said they had had no reports of the plot.

But in Mbabane, the Swazi capital, police said an inyanga had been detained for questioning about "interference with the Crown Prince." They wanted to know whether he had taken muti overseas on a secret visit and "whether he was accompanied by VIP's."

Prince Makhoseitive is due to ascend the throne on his 21st birthday. But there have been reports that during his visit home he may be installed as king to heal the rift between rival factions of the royal family. Prince Makhosetive was welcomed on arrival by the Swazi Prime Minister Prince Bhekimpi, Cabinet Ministers and members of the Supreme Council of State. It is the first time that he has returned home since his appointment was made public.

The police — quoted by the weekend newspaper the *Swazi News* — did not name the VIP's they think may have accompanied the inyanga to England but said the inyanga was being held "in connection with interfering with the Swazi Crown Prince." Earlier, a member of Liqoqo, the Supreme Council of State, named as "Prince Mfanasibili," had been quoted by a Johannesburg newspaper as claiming that, in a plot to kill the Crown Prince, an inyanga was sent on a clandestine visit to England to administer unknown charms to him. On Friday the Swaziland High Commission in London denied news agency reports of an assassination bid.

Prince Makhosetive is the son of the new Queen Regent, Princess Ntombi, appointed after Queen Regent Dzeliwe was deposed. In first public appearance Queen Ntombi surprised a section of the Swazi community who believed that she didn't want to take over the Regency. She was wearing the python skin which according to Swazi law, is only used by the Queen Regent.

The secratariat of the Supreme Council of State announced that Prince Ghabeni, Minister of Home Affairs had been stripped of all his ministerial rights and privileges, and suspended from the Cabinet.

Prince Bhekimpi on Elections, Parliament

MB091932 Mbabane Domestic Service in siSwati 1730 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Speech by Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini, prime minister of Swaziland, before the Swaziland National Association of Teachers at Government House in Mbabane — recorded]

[Excerpt] As you have already heard, there will be general elections. We trust that even you will be on the alert for the occasion. In fact, I have heard the chief electoral officer announcing upcoming meetings: meetings, meetings, and more meetings! Even you teachers are advised to attend these meetings so you will be aware of what is being discussed and considered. The only problem with those meetings is that they might be scheduled for weekdays; the best ones are those on Saturday.

Yes indeed, there will be general elections on October 28, 1983. We trust that all we Swazis will cooperate in this excersise and march forward with the country. It is accepted procedure that at the end of 5 years, general elections are held. The elders introduced this procedure to us, and we are determined to maintain the standard as set. It had been rumored that there might be no elections for one reason or another. However, the elders have reviewed the situation and decided that general elections will be held, regardless of the afflictions that have been visited upon the country of Swaziland. Monarchial functions do not cease: They are just carried on by God's grace.

There is nothing more, my fellow countrymen. Parliament, I hope, will assemble on 19 September 1983, according to what I have gathered from the elders.

Lobamba Governor Calls Chiefs to Royal Kraal

MB110549 Mbabane Domestic Service in siSwati 0500 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Do you hear? Listen! All chiefs from the four points of the compass are to gather at the Lobamba royal kraal on Monday. This is the governor of Lobamba speaking, Vusumuzi Bhembe. Hail his majesty!

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Swears in New Central Committee Members

MB100958 Lusaka Zambia Daily Mail in English 30 Aug 83 p 1

[By *Mail* reporter]

[Excerpts] President Kaunda yesterday swore in a new look Central Committee at a brief State House ceremony with the message: "Go out and make Zambia a better place to live in. Ensure that every Zambian has three full meals a day." He told Secretary General of the party Humphrey Mulemba, Secretary of State for Defence and Security Grey Zulu, and 21 members of the central committee who included two chiefs that theirs was not an easy task.

During the next five years, he said, the people of Zambia would expect each and everyone in the Central Committee to serve them to the best of their ability. "The first thing I ask myself when confronted by a large crowd of people is: do these people have food, shelter and clothing? It is our task as members of the central committee to ensure that every Zambian has three full meals a day."

The president called on the Central Committee members to contact him or other leaders in the party and its government if they had anything worrying them. He said that anybody with a problem who did not seek help from others was not fit to be in the Central Committee.

Members of the Central Committee who were sworn in yesterday are: Messrs Reuben Kamanga, Elijah Mudenda, Daniel Lisulo, Bob Litana, Bautis Kapulu, Alex Shapi and Mrs Chibesa Kankasa. Others are: Mr Fines Bulawayo, Mrs Mary Fulano, Mr Mungoni Liso, Mr Joshua Mumpanshya, Mr Felix Luputa, Mr Joseph Mutale, Mr Maxwell Beyani, Mr Axon Soko, Mr Wilson Chakulya, Miss Zeniah Ndhlovu and Mr Rankin Sikasula. The remaining three are: Mrs Betty Chilunga; the litunga of the Western Province, Iluta Yeta Iv; and paramount Chief Chitimukulu. Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia, who is also in the Central Committee, was not at the ceremony as he was in Swaziland.

Kaunda Comments on Leadership Changes, KAL Plane

MB101220 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] President Kaunda today announced a new setup in the leadership. Speaking at a State House press conference this afternoon, Dr Kaunda said the changes were aimed at making the party and its government more strong and brace itself for the future.

Former Chairman of the Political and Legal Committee Reuben Kamanga moves on to the Rural Development Committee as chairman, while Daniel Lisulo takes over the chairmanship of the Political and Legal Committee. Elijah Mudenda moves over to the new chairmanship of the Appointments and Disciplinary Committee. Bob Litana becomes chairman of the Social and Cultrual Committee of the Central Committee replacing Henry Matipa, who has been assigned in the foreign service to a country yet to be announced. Mary Fulano moves from Luapula Province to become chairperson and executive secretary for the Youth and Sports Committee, while Chibesa Kankasa becomes chairman of the newly created Women's Affairs Committee. Axon Soko, who was administrative secretary at Freedom House, goes to the chairmanship of the Economic and Finance Committee, formerly held by Mr Mudenda, while Rankin Sikasula takes over from Mr Soko as new administrative secretary.

In the provinces, Dr Kaunda has posted Bautis Kapulu to be in charge of Luapula, Alex Shapi continues to be in charge of the Copperbelt, while Fines Bulawayo also continues as Central Committee member for Lusaka as well as vice chairman for elections and publicity of the Central Committee under the chairmanship of Wilson Chakulya. Mungoni Liso will also continue as the in-charge of the Southern Province and, at the same time, as deputy chairman of the Political and Legal Committee. Joshua Mumpanshya takes over as Central Province member of the Central Committee, taking over from Samuel Mbilishi, who did not want to stand for reelection. Feliz Luputa also continues as the in-charge of Western Province, while Joseph Mutale will also do the same in the Northern Province. Maxwell Beyani moves to the Northwestern Province as the in-charge, taking over from Fine Liboma, who has been assigned in the foreign service to a country yet to be announced.

Former chairman of the Rural Development Committee Dr Makasa has been appointed as chairman of the New Development Bank of Zambia, while former in-charge of the Eastern Province Pius Kasutu now becomes chairman of the Police and Prisons Services Commission. Betty Chilunga takes over from Kasutu as Central Committee member. Zeniah Ndhlovu is the new executive secretary of the Women's League. The newly appointed traditional rulers as Central Committee members have been given deputy portfolios. Lakement Ngandu becomes the deputy chairman for the Rural Development Committee, while Iluta Yeta becomes deputy chairman for the Social and Cultural Committee.

Party Secretary General Humphrey Mulemba, Secretary of State for Defense and Security Grey Zulu, and other high-ranking party and government officials attended the press conference. President Kaunda also urged Zambians to work extra hard in order to produce enough food to feed ourselves. He said if the nation produced in abundance, then the now (?devalued) kwacha would be made very strong again. he, however, praised the people of Zambia for having the [word indisitnct] essence of hard work.

Commenting on the downing of the South Korean plane by the Soviets, the president said he greatly regretted the shooting down because the plane had passengers in it. He said he could not believe that the Soviets could have done such a thing for nothing. He added that Zambia will still find out more about the incident.

Kaunda Leaves for Official Visit to FRG 11 September

MB110727 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] President Kaunda left early this morning for a 5-day state visit to West Germany. Dr Kaunda was seen off at the international airport by party Secretary General Mr Humphrey Mulemba, Secretary of State for Defense and Security Mr Grey Zulu, and other high-ranking party and government officials.

Mundia Delivers Kaunda Message to DPRK Leader

MB091335 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Prime Minister Mundia has said that Zambia greatly admires the great stride the Korean people have made in the development of their country under the leadership of President Kim Il-song. Speaking when he delivered a special message to President Kim at his Presidential Palace in Pyongyang from President Kaunda yesterday, the prime minister said that Zambia fully supports the Korean people in their struggle to unify their country without external interference. Mr Mundia thanked President Kim Il-song and the Korean people for their enthusiastic and warm welcome extended to President Kaunda and his entourage when they last visited that country.

In reply the Korean leader commended President Kaunda and the entire Zambian people for holding the Ninth United National Independence Party [UNIP] General Conference and his reelection as the president of UNIP. He wished President Kaunda every success in the forthcoming presidential elections saying he had every confidence he will get a massive yes vote. Prime Minister Mundia is leading a high-powered Zambian delegation to the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

Hails Relations With DPRK

MB111235 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia has said the relations between North Korea and Zambia have now transcended from the top leadership of the Workers Party in Korea and United National Independence Party to the (?gracious) level of the people of the two countries. Mr Mundia said this at a banquet given in his honor by his Korean counterpart in Pyongyang on Friday. Mr Mundia, who leading the Zambian delegation to the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, hailed President Kim Il-song and his people for waging a bitter struggle for independence.

Ealier, Mr Mundia was among several heads of delegations that witnessed the colorful celebrations which included a pass-out parade by workers, peasants, and the People's Army, as well as the (?youth leader of the) great fatherland liberation (?war hall). The prime minister also visited the Grand People's Library, which has a large collection of books from all over the world that have been translated into the Korean language, and include science and technology. Mr Mundia later remarked that there is no country which can go wrong in its development if it puts emphasis on science and technology.